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Directorate General of Information

THE REVOLUTION IN ITS THIRD YEAR

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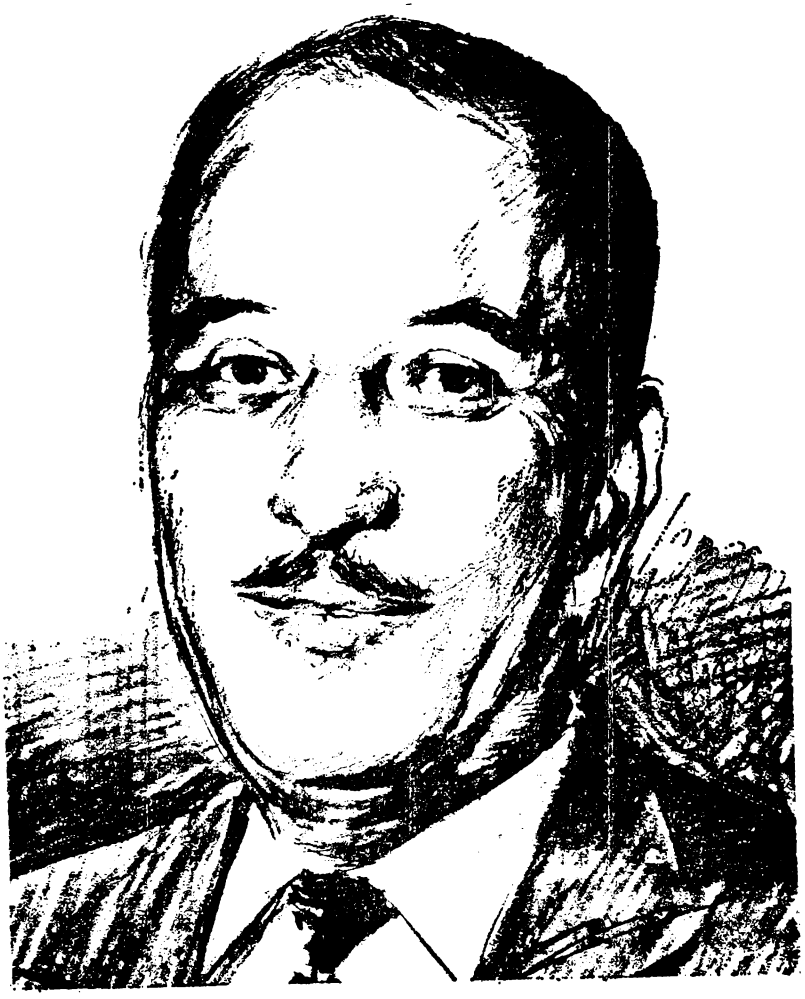


Leader President
Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr

PREFACE

The 17th of July Revolution has emerged as an inevitable historical outcome: to carry out the operation of changing social relations for the better, and to lead this change in a manner both conscious and constructive, taking into consideration the reality and needs of the age plus the nature of local circumstances. It is in a continuous struggle against the out-of-date values, and in defence of the new pioneer ones.

This expansiveness of the Revolution has planned its starting points; thus it is an agricultural revolution, aiming at developing and increasing agricultural yield and at getting the utmost advantages of the good soil, and an industrial one supporting the introduction of machine and factory, and warning against the complications of mechanism as seen in the West. The Revolution is also a social one that has re-estimated the Iraqi citizen on new grounds, and has done away with the left-overs that hampered openness and prevented integration into a popular unit, and is a scientific and cultural revolution which has covered the textbook, journal, press, radio and television, and all other cultural aspects.

If the saying "the book is a sort of memory which humanity has invented to reserve its memoires and make it available" has come to be a fact, then the Revolution of unity, liberty and socialism has left its permanent footprints in the course of time in such a way that it would never be obliterated.

The book we present reflects but some of the achievements and footholds — one of the many reflections of the Revolution — and as a reference.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Proceeding from the policy of July 14 Revolution in the international field embodying the principles of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, and in implementation of the plans drawn up by the Party's national and regional conferences, the revolutionary government has stood firm against the imperialist and racial policies in all international quarters, particularly in south-east Asia, the Arab area and Africa. It exposed the collaboration of the imperialists with the racialists in South Africa and Rhodesia.

In its first year in power, the revolutionary government accorded the government of the Democratic Republic of Germany full recognition, thus was the first country taking such a step outside the socialist bloc. It also recognised the provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and the Cambodian National Union Government, and strongly supported the struggle of the Laotian people against the U.S. aggressors.

The revolutionary government concluded numerous economic and cultural agreements with the socialist countries, thus, for the first time in the history of this country has the mutual relations with the socialist countries been so positively promoted.

On the Arab domain, with due consideration to the fact that July 17 Revolution is Nationalist in nature, resolving to achieve the principles of the Arab Baath Socialist Party embodying Arab unity in its ideology, organisation and struggle, the revolutionary government in its work in all fields proceeded from the conviction that the present phase required more than ever before strengthening the faith in Arab unity and exposing the regional trends and interests in view of the encroachment on Arab unity in the past and the counterfeit posed by imperialists, Zionists and reactionaries.

This was translated by the revolution in its relations with the sisterly Arab countries, the economic and technical assistance offered to some of them and the relations with all the Arab progressive forces.

As the issue of the liberation of Palestine is organically bound up with the issues of liberation, unity and social progress in the Arab homeland, all the policies followed by the revolution have been concentrated on the Palestinian issue. The government mobilised all its political, military and economic potentialities for an active participation in the struggle against the Zionist and imperialist invasion and aggression.

Moreover, the revolution is in the forefront of the Arab forces which are confronting the imperialist and reactionary conspiracies threatening the Arabism of the Arab Gulf by setting up an Israel-like entity in this part of the Arab homeland.

Last but not least, the revolution has supported the liberation movements in Eritrea and western Somaliland and established strong relations with them.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF POPULAR WORK DRIVE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

The Ministry of Defence contributed to the popular work drives embracing the whole country by accomplishing a number of projects as listed below, in addition to the legislation of Mobilisation Law No. 12 of 1971, which is one of the main achievements contributing to the calculation of human and economic resources of the country and their exploitation for purposes of military effort for defending the country on the one hand and obtaining statistics and data actively contributing to the general State planning within a unified framework embracing both civilian and military sectors.

1— Achievements of Popular Work Drive in Kirkuk Area

A. Establishment of collective farms for the production of wheat, sun-flower and cotton.

B. Building 78 houses in Al-Wahda Township, each house comprising two rooms, sanitary utilities, a kitchen and a bath-room, together with electricity and water-supply; and the pavement of the streets in an up-to-date manner.

C. Building al-Wahda Primary School, consisting of ten classes, with special rooms for each of the school-master, assistant, teaching staff, sports, stores and other quarters.

D. Building the popular market-place for al-Wahda and al-Hurriyah Township, consisting of 30 shops, opened for tenants free of charge.

E. Building the mosque of al-Wahda Township, consisting of the temple, a library room, the imam's room, another for the servant, a house for the arrivals, and other quarters.

F. Building 60 houses in al-Hurriyah Township similar to those built in al-Wahda Township.

G. Building houses in the officers' quarters.

H. Building 15 houses for non-commissioned officers, each comprising two bedrooms, utilities, a kitchen and a bathroom.

I. Construction of the popular clinic which has already started receiving patients under the care of the most efficient physicians.

J. Building the warrant officers' club and securing all the requirements.

K. Building shops, aquariums and water-supply networks in various regions.

L. Considerable work has been accomplished in Salah Eddin in Seri-Resh casino, the swimming pool, hotel and casino of Bermam, the resorts' houses, popular restaurant, Salah Eddin Hotel, and the building of 33 cabins and houses supplied with electricity and running water. Work has been going on in Shaqlawa summer resort, and Bikhal where a casino, restaurant and refreshment bar have been built and roads have been paved; and also the building of a casino with all utilities in Jindian resorts, and a modern swimming pool with 11 cabins. have been also built together with their quarters in Gali Ali-Bek resort, and some 90 new houses in Azadi region for turning it into a real resort.

2— Achievements in Anbar and Mafraq area

A. Building the Martyr House in al-Mafraq and presenting it as a gift to the Charity Association in al-Mafraq.

B. Building the Martyr Mosque in al-Mafraq and handing it over to the Jordanian authorities.

C. Commencement on building stadiums, and gardens in the non-commissioned officers' village.

D. Planting the Mawled al-Baath Forest.

E. Commencement on building thirty houses for non-commissioned officers.

F. Building a popular clinic in Fallujah run by military doctors.

3— Achievements of Popular Work Drive in Sulaimaniyah area:

Sulaimaniyah-Dokan-Khalkan.

A. Accomplishment of the project of covering Sulaimaniyah Governorate with telephone and electricity networks on the following routes:

— Sulaimaniyah-Azmer-Chwartah
— Sulaimaniyah-'Arbet-Derbendikhan
— Sulaimaniyah-Sayid Sadiq-Penjween

B. Building a modern casino in Dokan.

C. Building a rest-house in Sarchanar.

D. Participation in building 200 houses for the workers of the Cigarettes Administration in Sulaimaniyah.

E. Completing the non-commissioned officers' houses.

4. Achievements of the Military College

A. Building sleeping halls for students.

B. Construction of a new water tank.

C. Building a number of garages, two sheds, big hall for sports, and a building for the telephone exchange.

D. Construction of a building for a modern printing press, big hall for non-commissioned officers in Rustamiyah, and a modern popular market-place.

E. Pavement of modern road networks according to most up-to-date technical methods, and extension of wide electrical and water networks in Rustamiyah village.

F. Construction of a local broadcast network and a modern telephone network.

MINISTRY OF PLANNING

Following is a brief account of the assignments and achievements of each department affiliated with the Ministry of Planning, according to the fields of specialisation:

1— Agricultural Department:

Its assignments are related to the agricultural sector, seen in the perspective of the National Development Plan (1970-74). The Plan devotes considerable attention to the agricultural sector with a view to achieving an annual rate of growth of 7.1 percent. An amount of ID. 185 million has been appropriated under the Plan for the Agricultural Sector.

Following are the accomplishments undertaken by the Department during 1970-71:

1— Darbandikhan Dam: A contract for the protection of Derbendikhan Mountain slope was carried out at a total cost of ID. 30,000.

2— Tharthar Dam: A contract for additional explorations was carried out at a total cost of ID. 72.5 thousand.

3— Lower Diyala Project: Khreisan Canal Project was carried out at a total cost of ID. 63,000.

4— Ishaqi Irrigation Project: Samarra'a approach was completed at a total cost of ID. 224,000.

Several other undertakings were carried out in the fields of irrigation and drainage, e.g. the workers area drainage and irrigation project, Housseiniya Drainage System and Hilla Drainage System. Flood protection operations were carried out at a total cost of ID. 2,419,000.

2— Economic Department:

It undertook the preparation of studies and reports on the industrial, agricultural and power sectors, as well as reports on Iraq's imports and exports and the significance of the Arab Gulf to Iraq's foreign trade.

3— Central Statistical Organisation:

It undertook significant statistical and research works on various aspects of the Iraqi economy and adopted ambitious working plans for the future.

(a) Industrial Statistical Department: It undertook a general statistical survey of small scale industries employing less than 10 workers in 1970.

— It undertook an annual statistical survey of large scale establishments employing 10 workers or more.

— It undertook a quarterly statistical survey of large scale industries in 1970.

— It undertook a general statistical survey of the foreign oil companies operating in Iraq.

All the above statistical surveys were carried out by means of statistical cards in accordance with up-to-date forms and international standards.

(b) Agricultural Statistical Department: It undertook a comprehensive survey of all forms of agricultural property in the country together with a preliminary survey of population census. It has finished with an experimental survey in Mosul city, Nineveh Governorate, to specify the number of cattle and milk production, as well as a sample survey to assess the main four field crops.

(c) Transport and Communications Department: It undertakes a general statistical survey of various transportation means in Iraq, by means of the computers, and issues statistical statements on the number of automobiles and motor vehicles currently in operation in the Country.

(d) Constructional Statistical Department: It undertakes statistical surveys of various buildings and installations of both

the public and private sectors and compiles data on building and repair permits.

(e) Population and Manpower Statistical Department: It undertakes a comprehensive survey of Iraqi population covering the number and types of government and private buildings and installations, number of families and individuals living in each, and number of rooms contained in each.

(f) Social Statistical Department: It undertakes the preparation of reports on the development of health standards in Iraq and the level of education. It also prepares statistical data on the officials and employees of government and semi-official departments.

(g) General Trade Statistical Department: It undertakes the publication of a bulletin on the development and statistics of Iraq's foreign trade in successive years.

(h) Indices and Prices Department: It undertakes an investigatory survey of the family budget and living standards in rural areas; it also studies the trends of indices for industrial production and consumer goods in the construction sector as well as retail and wholesale price indices and wages.

(i) National Accounts Department: It has released a preliminary report on the gross fixed domestic capital formation covering the period 1953—1969, as well as tables on input-output of each industry, and small scale industries. It has prepared a report on financial and monetary statistics and another on insurance and savings. The National Income Section has published a report on national income estimates 1965-69, figures on field crop, vegetables, fruits and animal products output, the analysis of the ordinary and autonomous budgets of the state..

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY

The Ministry of Economy undertakes a significant part in the economic activity by virtue of its responsibility of providing the daily requirements of people for consumer and capital goods as well as the insurance services and encouragement of national production.

Following is a brief account of the most outstanding achievements of the directorates general and organisations affiliated with the Ministry:

1— Directorate-General of Internal Trade:

It undertakes the control over commodity supply on the market and the realisation of supply and demand balance. The D.G. of Internal Trade has taken several measures to the effect of properly implementing this principle by demanding retailers of imported goods to announce their retailed prices. In the same way, domestic products have also been priced, within the context of the D.G. activity in supervising prices, preventing monopoly and controlling commodity supply. It has always interfered in the market to deal with the shortage of certain commodity supply with a view to providing the same at reasonable prices to citizens.

2— Directorate-General of Foreign Relations:

It undertakes the conclusion of agreements and protocols for the promotion of trade exchanges with other countries and the increase of Iraqi exports thereto. Among the most prominent agreements and protocols concluded in that connection was the protocol between Iraq and the Soviet Union on the development of economic and technical cooperation; another between Iraq and Bulgaria on the barter of machinery and equipments by Iraqi crude oil, a new trade agreement with Ceylon, another with Brazil and a third with India. Several new resolutions have been adopted to the effect of promoting trade exchange with Syria, Morocco, Algeria and Kuwait.

3— Directorate of Companies Registration and Control:

It undertakes the control, registration and follow-up of joint-stock companies, companies with limited liabilities and branches of foreign companies in Iraq. During the period from

July 1970, to May 1971, the Directorate registrated 16 companies with total nominal capital of ID. 787,000 and paid up capital of ID. 556,400. Meanwhile, paid up capitals of 14 other companies were increased by ID. 540,000, and 10 new branches of foreign companies were established.

4— Directorate-General of Imports and Exports:

It undertakes the implementation of the annual import programme with a view to providing foodstuffs and essential commodities to meet the domestic market demands and curb any substantial increases in prices.

QUOTAS IN ID.	FROM 1-7-69 to 31-6-70	FROM 1-7-70 to 23-5-71
Current consumer goods	36664679	72676832
Durable consumer goods	12212479	12854431
Capital goods	83377200	86573677
Total:	132254358	172104939

5— Exhibitions and Trade Fairs Administration:

The 7th Baghdad International Fair held from 1-30 October, 1970, to mark a significant development in this field, as 89 foreign companies belonging to 13 countries, besides 16 official pavilions representing various countries, participated, to be added to 128 national companies and establishments, 34 of which represented the public and 94 the private sector. This is to be added to 1840 private exhibitors.

The Administration officially participated in the following international Fairs:

1— Izmir International Fair, Turkey.

2— Damascus International Fair, Syria.

3— Plovdiv International Fair, Bulgaria.
4— Algiers International Fair, Algeria.
5— Leipzig Spring International Fair, G.D.R.
6— Brno International Fair, Czechoslovakia.
7— Paris International Fair, France.
8— Barcelona International Fair, Spain.

In all these international fairs, selected samples of various Iraqi products were exhibited.

6— State Organisation For Exports:

1— Total value of Iraqi exports effected by the Organisation during the fiscal year 1970-71 amounted to ID. 3,248,757, against ID. 2,408,231, in the previous year i.e. an increase of ID. 840,526.

2— The quantity of exported cement was raised from 315,781 tons in 1969-70 fiscal year, to 351,815 tons in 1970-71 fiscal year.

3— Manufactured goods were atop the list of Iraqi exports to the Iraqi trade centres abroad, with an increase of 74 percent over the past year. In fact, the agricultural products and foodstuffs were atop the Iraqi exports in terms of value, with a rate of increase of 526 percent over the past year.

7— State Organisation For Trade:

Its aim is to contribute to achieving a rapid development of Iraqi economy, through providing the essential consumer goods to citizens without detrimenting the prerequisites of national development.

1— Letters of Credit opened during 1970 valued more than ID. 50 million, as compared with ID. 39.7 million in 1969. This is to be compared with the allocations provided for in the annual Import Programme of 1970, at ID.64 million.

2— Sales recorded significant increases from ID. 47.5 million in 1968-69 to ID. 83.2 million in 1970-71.

The State Organisation for Trade comprises seven specialised agencies according to the type of imports, namely:

1— Government Purchasing Board.

2— State Company for the Import of Construction Materials.

3— General Automobile Company.

4— Iraqi-African Trading Company.

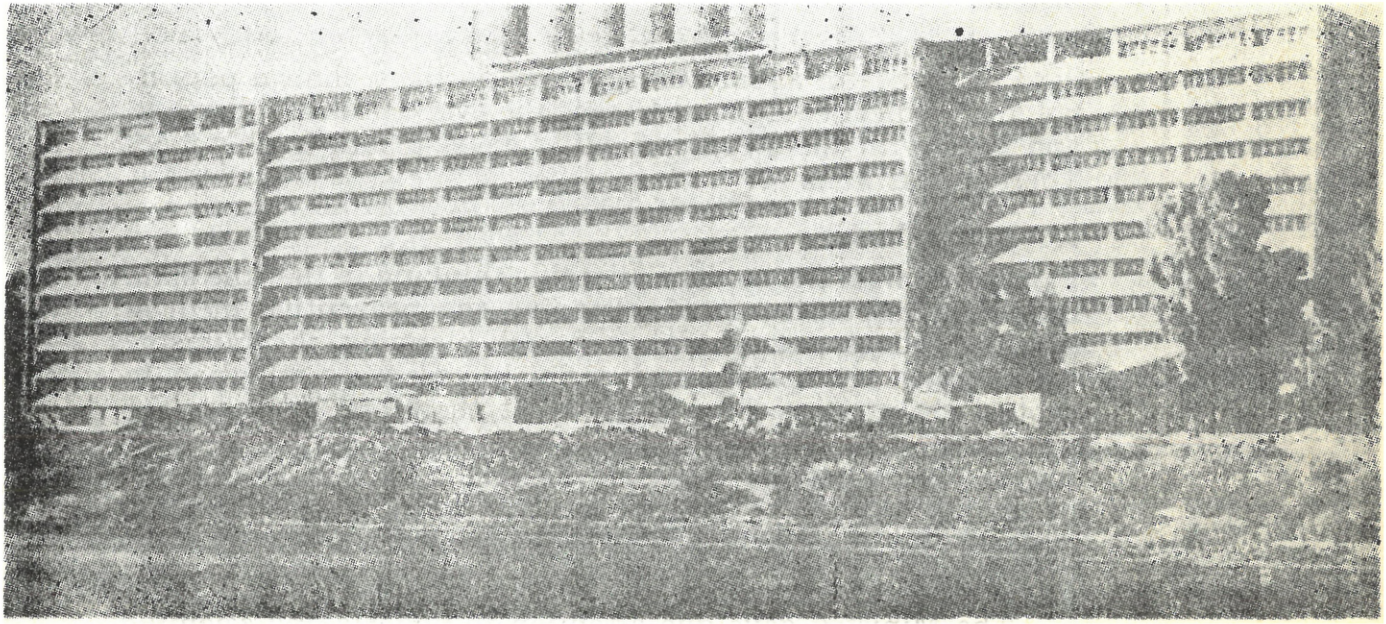
5— Iraqi Stores Company.

6— State Company For the Import And Distribution of Chemicals.

7— State Company for the Import of Machinery and Equipments.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Out of its belief in the principles derived from July 17 Revolution which aim at achieving the modern concept of health for all citizens of the Republic of Iraq, this Ministry has drawn up a plan to provide preventive and medical treatment services all over the Country and particularly in the rural and remote areas which suffered of negligence and deprivation under the previous regimes.



General view of the new Medical City.

The Health Security Law in the countryside was promulgated to organise the relationship between the patient and the doctor away from the material motives, and making such a relationship a purely humanist one. This necessitated the discontinuation of doctor's private clinics, thus the material relation between the one who offers the remedy and the one who asks for it has been removed and a new relationship based on deep consciousness of the required role on the part of each in facing the need of development and progress was founded instead.

Accordingly, the Ministry has resolved to raise the standard of its health apparatuses, providing the technical personnel and medical equipment to face the ever-increasing demand and cope with the steady scientific development in this field. Therefore, it aims at:

1. Prophylaxis:

In line with the modern scientific thinking in that the state bears the responsibility of providing the preventive medical services and give it priority in health planning, the Ministry has adopted this policy and given it necessary attention to protect the citizens from diseases. It therefore, drew up the prophylaxis plan and carried out the necessary studies pertaining to its projects to raise the hygenic and social standards of the citizens and to exterminate the infections and endemic diseases and improve the health conditions of the environment in general.

The Ministry gave due attention to undertaking scientific research work and seminars to study various epidemic and infectious diseases in order to control them. It also carried out

studies concerning the development of malaria, effectiveness of insecticides, belharzia, etc., to combat and eradicate such diseases in addition to the researches pertaining to the nutritious conditions in Iraq.

The Ministry has also carried on with its treatment of the endemic diseases in Iraq like malaria and belharzia in cooperation with the World Health Organisation (WHO). It carried out various scientific surveys in an attempt to discover the disease and treat the patients by the latest drugs and medicines.

As the disease known by Kala Azar or black fever is one of the dangerous diseases which usually hit children and causes the death of 90% of the cases if not properly treated, a modern section at the Directorate General of Prophylaxis was established upon the recommendation of WHO's experts. This section began its work in June 1970 assuming the job of studying the combating this disease.

The Ministry of Health gives particular attention to schools' health to preserve the health condition of the new generation and protect it from endemic and epedemic diseases. The Directorates of school health and medical treatment in the governorates are vested with the responsibility of providing care and hygenic services to students and teaching staff in addition to providing good, healthy school environment.

Because of the increasing importance of the labour sector after the glorious July 17 Revolution and due to the great development in the industrial field and the wish to offer healthy working conditions to the labourers by providing the means to achieving the above, the Ministry resolved to take the neces-

sary measures to guarantee the full health care for the labourers and to protect them from diseases and accidents resulting from the nature of thier work and promote health consciousness among them. There is a speciaal health appratus whose task is to inspect factories from the health point of view and see to their suitability as far as illumination and ventilation are concerned and to advise labourers on how to protect themselves against harmful gases and work accidents.

Rural Health:

Health services to the inhabitants of rural areas were provided in the past by the settlements whose possibilities were out of proportion with their need. The work of such settlements was confined to first aid. But after July 17 Revolution, and the attention given to the rural areas by the Revolutionary Government, the subject of rendering health services to the citizens in rural areas was extensively studied and the Health Security Law No. 56 of 1970, in the rural areas was promulgated and put into force as from June 1, 1970. This Law organised the relationship between the patient and doctor away from material motives and turning such a relationship into a purely humanist one; thus the doctor's private clinics were discontinued and the material relationship between the offerer and receiver of the remedy was removed.

Due to the importance of health protection in the rural areas and particularly the health environment and that of the village, it was stipulated in the Law that the attention given by the doctor to such vital aspects is considered obligatory and against special return and the patient could call on the health establishments at any time and place, and has the right

to call the doctor if his condition does not allow him to move around. The implementation of the Law covered 141 rural health establishments all over the country up to date and all these clinics were supplied with the required drugs and modern equipment.

The Rural Health Establishment gave great attention to environmental health, comgating epidemic and endemic diseases, and providing nutrition. It circulated through health guidance and orientation health consciousness among the inhabitants of the rural areas to uplift their hygienic and social standards. The evening clinics which were established after the implementation of Health Security Law amounted to 141 as a first stage, and could well be considered a health revolution in the rural area and a progressive step in the health field as these clinics provided the best means of treatment and drugs available in the local markets to the patients at cost price.

2. In the Treatment Field:

Proceeding from the principles of the glorious July 17 Revolution in providing the most modern means of treatment for the citizens, the Ministry of Health has given great attention to the treatment aspect in addition to the preventive aspect. It resorted to opening more hospitals, dispensaries and central clinics and provide same with technical specialised personnel and modern medical instruments and equipment to ensure the best health services to the citizens.

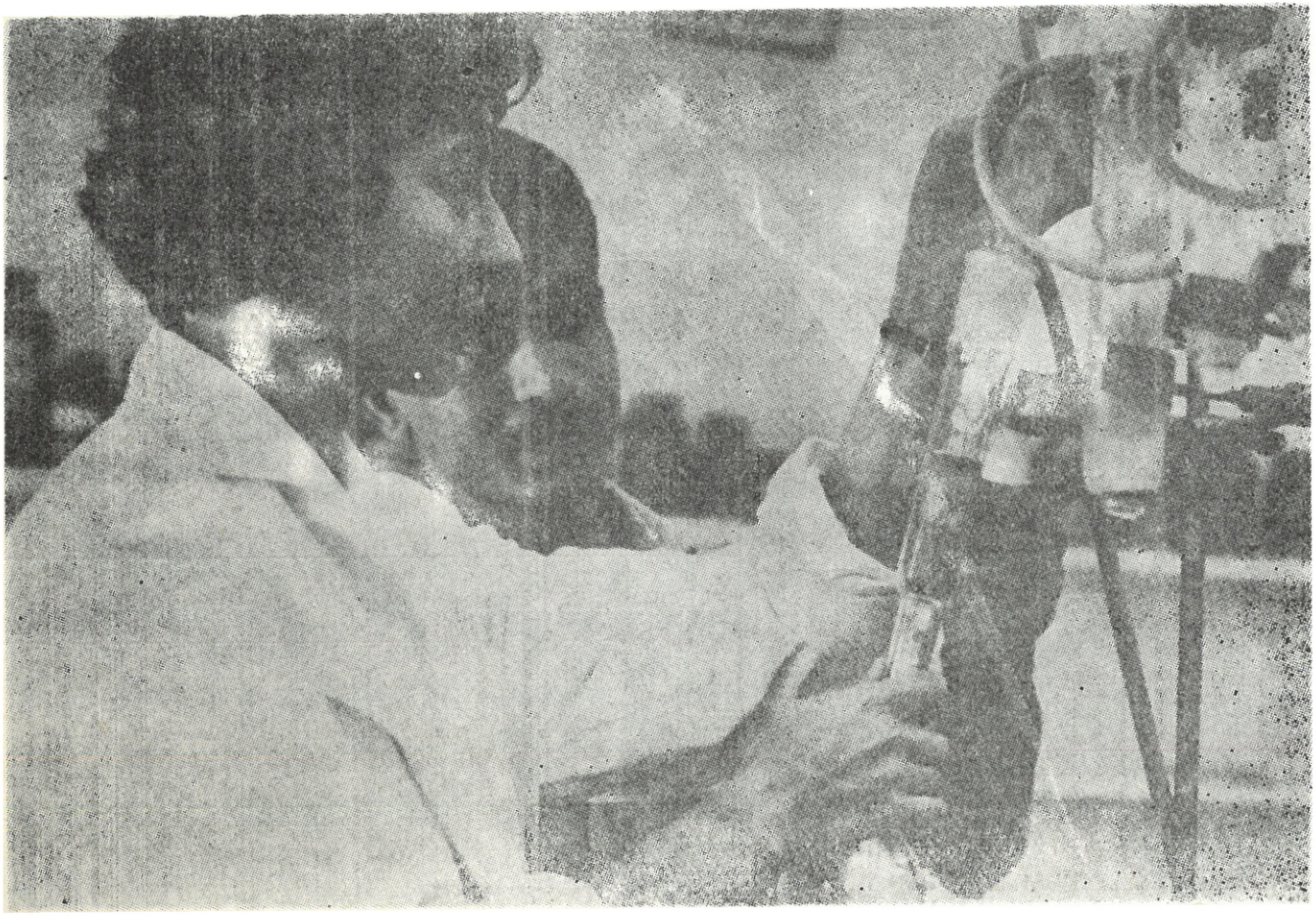
The Medical City was on top of the big health projects completed by the Ministry, and which is considered as a source of national pride in the field of medical treatment. This pro-

ject was built on an area of 50,000 sq. metres, at a cost of ID. 12 million. It comprises a 12-storey hospital with a total capacity of 1,000 beds. Part of the hospital houses private nursing. The cost of the unit which was opened in 1970 amounted to ID. 8 million. An out-patient clinic, private nursing house and children hospital are yet to be built and attached to the main unit. This project is considered the most important of the medical projects in the Middle East as it stands equal to the most modern medical projects in the developed countries as far as design, site and modern technical efficiency and equipment are concerned.

The Ministry of Health is working forward in the policy of expanding and developing the presently existing hospitals, building additional wards to cope with the health requirements in the country and to provide health services at the best standard to all.

MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Education in our country witnessed a steady growth for several decades now. Higher education establishments, students, professors and graduates have been increasing during the last fifty years; yet the growth in education in general and higher education in particular is still inconsistent; in terms of its economic, social, cultural and political consequences, with the aspirations and hopes of the society in unity, liberty and socialism.



This fact was comprehended by the university: professors and students, as well as the authorities concerned, who resolved to reconsider the university organisation and achieve a radical change in order to assume full responsibility on the road of struggle for the moulding of the society on new values. From here, and proceeding from the principles and objectives of the revolution in building the society of unity, liberty and socialism ond out of this insistence on creating a new man capable of liberating himself and society from the passiveness of the past and commanding the change with all his values, inclinations, knowledge, way of thinking and skill towards progress, the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research adopts the following:

1. In the field of University and Society:

Stabilisation of national unity and mobilisation of social energies in the battle, development and construction.

— Belief in Arab unity and its socialist progressive content as a decisive road towards achieving the existence of the Nation.

— The stress on the comprehension of scientific socialism in research, criticism and review; and the stress on the fact that science is a revolutionary tool for change.

— Responsiveness to human ideology and sciences with originality and objectiveness for attaining the role of Arab nationalism in building the human society.

— Considering work as an ideal value by itself, and the faith in unity between work and ideology imperative for their interaction and progress.

— Adhering to these objectives and in order to bring about a vital interaction between the university and society, the

Ministry strives towards:

a. The adherence of the universities in their philosophy, organisation, relations and content to the political, economic, social and cultural framework of the state in her progressive movement towards the future, through practising freedom based on commitment and responsibility.

b The achievement of harmony, integrity and cohesion between the content and objectives of higher education, and the general plans of the state.

c. The achievement of the principle of democracy in higher education by orienting the university towards the broadest masses of the people, the real parties concerned, namely the workers and peasants.

d. Providing higher education opportunities to the deprived toiling classes and providing them with opportunities through seminars, courses and affiliation.

e. Realizing the nationalist concepts as a means of adherence to the progressive human framework.

f Directing part of the university activities to serving the establishments and particularly in the countryside.

2. **In the field of university and its functions:**

The Ministry strives to achieve the following:

a. Preparing leaders in the field of socialist thought, capable of deepening the concepts of scientific socialism and the principles of implementing Arab socialism.

b. Preparing the necessary specialists for the development of production and services.

c. Conducting scientific research works to enrich our sciences and solve our social problems.

d. Developing advanced knowledge in science, arts and liter-

ature.

e. Promoting graduates in various fields of national economy, arts education and services and offer a refined training for them to improve their efficiency and cope with the most modern developments and scientific and technological discoveries.

f. Participating in the battle of Arab destiny against imperialism and Zionism by preparing a generation capable of steadfastness mentally, morally, artistically, ideologically and militarily against challenges.

3. In the field of planning for university education:

The Ministry strives towards developing higher education, taking into consideration the following principles:

a. The expansion of higher education in view of the economic and social development requirements.

b. Implementing the principle of social justice and providing equal opportunities to the various social classes regardless of sex.

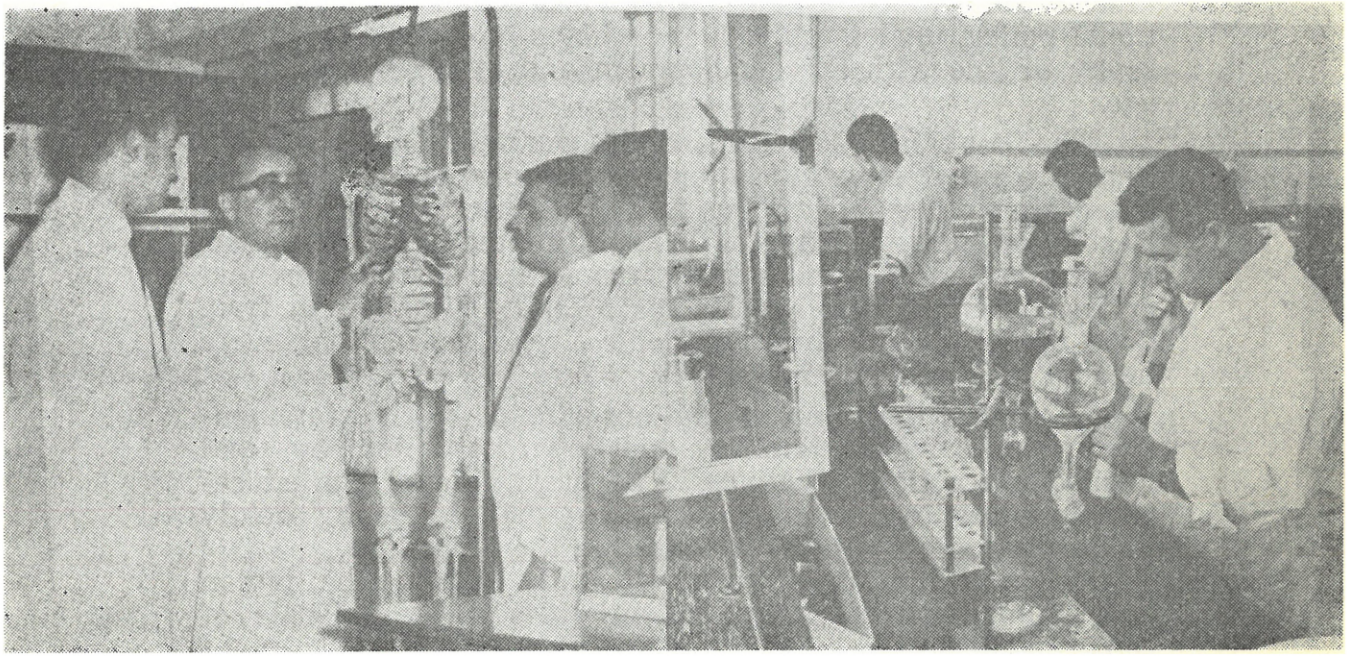
c. Promoting the internal efficiency of higher education by eliminating the factors of waste and uselessness.

d. Promoting the external efficiency of higher education by developing its methods and concepts and binding such with the objectives of society.

e. Reducing the cost of tutional units in higher education.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

During the second and third year of the progressive July 17 Revolution the Ministry of Education witnessed a distinct activity in premeditated guided planning. The policy of this Ministry prior to July 17 Revolution was extempore as far as projects and procedures were concerned which led to the waste of efforts and loss of money without fruitful results.



An expansion took place during the last ten years in teaching; but this expansion was quantitative rather than qualitative, short of balance and lacking in coordination between various fields of specialisation; there was expansion in academic teaching on account of vocational one; males on account of females; expansion in the study of arts and humanities rather than scientific studies.

Ministry officials found out after July 17 Revolution that the ailment which caused this backwardness lay in the spontaneous policy, lack of planning and absence of defined educational policy, unclear objectives and lack of educational philosophy in line with the development and progress of modern age.

The first thing those responsibles worked on was the adoption of a progressive educational philosophy and drawing up a teaching policy emanating from the objectives of July 17 Revolution, consequently, the Ministry invited senior specialists in teaching and planning from Iraq and Arab countries and arranged seminars to discuss the teaching situation in Iraq, draw up and define educational objectives. Two seminars were held in 1970 and a third in 1971.

In view of the recommendations adopted by the aforementioned seminars, the Ministry laid down its philosophy and defined the policy objectives. The basic aims of the educational philosophy emanating from the social philosophy of July 17 Revolution could be summarised in the following:

1— Stabilisation of national unity within the region and mobilisation of various potentialities for the battle of construction.

2— Development of national consciousness which places

scientific knowledge in the service of Arab liberation, progress and unity.

3— Creation of revolutionary citizen who rejects backwardness, owns the will of change and binds his life to the future of his nation.

4— Stressing scientific knowledge and the method of scientific thinking.

5— Building up the socialist society which provides the means for industrial and agricultural revolution and achieving sufficiency and justice.

6— Stressing the principles of people's democracy to attain the creative interaction between the individual in his development and the nation in her progress.

7— Responsiveness and cooperation with other peoples and the achievement of international collaboration for the attainment of a just peace and peoples' objectives in liberation and human progress.

8— Development of the spirit of struggle to confront the crucial challenges, e.g. Zionism and imperialism.

Proceeding from these principles, the educational objectives were defined as follows:

1— Development of scientific trends and the adoption of the method of scientific thinking.

2— Stabilisation of the faith in the sublime humanistic ideals and the stress on spiritual values.

3— Development of the spirit of contrivance and innovation among the young generation.

4— Propagation of revolutionary consciousness among students, creating socialist consciousness and stabilising its bases.

5— Development of collectivist work among the young generation.

6— Advancement of the importance of connecting individual personal education with the social aims.

7— Encouragement and development of handicraft and promotion of production.

8— Stabilisation of popular democratic principles in the formation of organisations which aim at serving their members.

9— Propagation of consciousness among students to comprehend the dimensions of the battle of destiny against the Zionist-imperialist-reactionary alliance and schemes in the Arab area.

10— Stabilisation of the concept of national unity, mutual respect among the various nationalities of the Iraqi people within the meaning of pan-Arab unity, and the recognition of the rights and freedom of these nationalities to achieve the happiness and progress of the people.

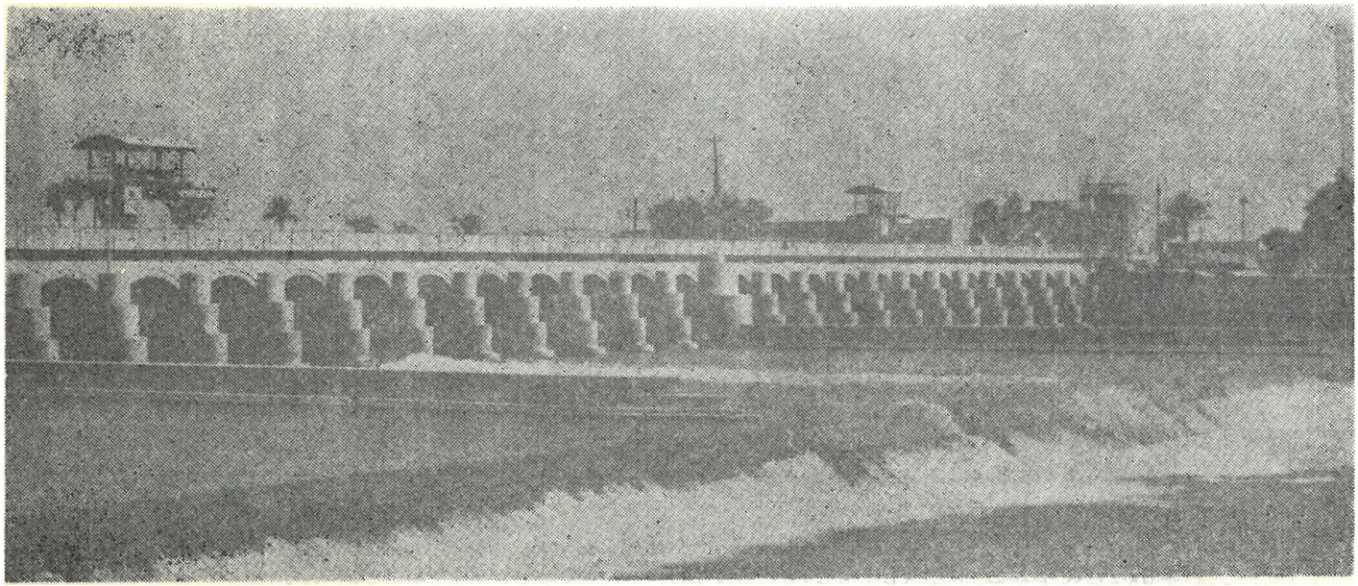
11— Implementing the pan-Arab unity idea as a basic aim of destiny.

12— Taking care of nationalist heritage, study it scientifically and advance its role in modern civilisation and its interaction with human heritage.

13— Taking care of the human thought and the cooperation in the fields of science, thought and the stress on civilisational responsiveness.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION

The promotion of agricultural production in any country depends to a great extent on the improvement and development of agriculture which necessitates the establishment of a number of complementary irrigation and drainage projects to help promote the national economy as a whole. Sine the inception of the glorious July 17 Revolution, the authorities have taken the responsibility of laying down a sound foundation for raising agriculture standard in the country. They drew a comprehensive and scientific plan for the complete utilisation of water resources, and as a result of this immense keenness on the part of the authorities and in the forefront the Leader of the Iraqi people, President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, a plan for the development of irrigation projects, construction of dams, reservoirs for flood prevention and water utilisation was drawn.



The duties of the Ministry are summarized as follows:

1. The maintenance of canals and irrigation installations, and the supervision of water distribution to arable land.
2. Carrying out flood protection operations by building huge dams to store surplus water, and also the construction of earth embankments on river banks.
3. Conducting soil survey, land classification, soil examination of agricultural projects, land reclamation and drainage in order to turn barren land into arable areas.
4. Study, investigate and draw up designs for irrigation and drainage projects aiming at improving agricultural lands.
5. The maintenance, operation and protection of big irrigation projects to store water during the flood seasons to be utilised for irrigation when water is scarce.

The following are the important achievements of the Ministry which were and are carried out by the four Directorates affiliated therewith:

The projects completed by the Directorate-General of Irrigation and Drainage Projects:

1. East Shamiyah Drainage Regulator in Qadissiyah Governorate for the drainage of surplus water and control of breakages which take place annually in earth embankments, and securing water for the irrigation of some 60,000 Misharas of land. It was inaugurated during March 11, 1971 celebrations.
2. Irrigation improvement and drainage of Ghalwin region: This project is situated between al-Nassiriyah city and Suq al-Shioukh. Most of its water flow into the marshes in vain which led the responsible authorities to construct a number of preventive regulators, water-gates and em-

bankments to control the water level. These water-gates were used to irrigate crop-fields.

3. Al-Hai Canal Project: This project secures water for the land on the left of al-Gharaf River. Work on it began on 3/11/1969 and was completed on 14/11/1970 when the winter crop season cultivation campaign started.

The Ministry of Irrigation is currently undertaking important irrigation and drainage projects all over the country. The most important of these projects are: Eski Kalak irrigation project in Arbil Governorate; Al-Ishaqi irrigation project; Lower Diyala irrigation project (Al-Khalis region); Mandali irrigation project; Al-Dalmaj project in Waset Governorate; Al-Radhwaniyah project; Al-Saqlawiyah irrigation and drainage improvement project in Abu Ghraib; Al-Swaib project; Kirkuk irrigation and drainage project (Hiwaija); Al-Dujailah drainages and the pumping station for the western drainage; Al-Rumatha drainage; Al-Hussainiyah new inlet regulator in Kerbela Governorate; April 7 and Salman Pak project; Al-Ramadi irrigation and drainage project; Sa'ad River project in Maysan Governorate; Al-Yousifiyah new inlet regulator; joint-inlet regulator; Central Diyala project.

The most important achievements of the Directorate-General of Irrigation are summarised as follows:

1. Water distribution works: All the technical departments of the Directorate continued their efforts in controlling the waters of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers with their tributaries.
2. Canals dredging works: A wide-scale campaign took place at the beginning of the winter cultivation season in which all the irrigation sections and independent branches parti-

cipated in the dredging of canals, rivers and drainages alloted for agriculture; tens of canals were dredged all over the country.

3. Construction of dams and embankments: An extensive network of embankment construction on both sides of the Tigris, Euphrates and Diyala rivers was carried out, in addition to several other embankment works in Dhiqar and Basrah Governorates.
4. A large number of small-scale irrigation works, agrarian reform irrigation network and other similar works provided for by the Investment Programme.

The achievements of the Directorate-General of Soil and Land Reclamation:

1. Soil and water analysis project: The analysis laboratory carried out 48870 analyses of water and soil specimen received from various parts of Iraq.
2. Land survey and classification project: Survey operations were conducted over 410,000 donums where agricultural, irrigation and drainage projects are in progress, to be added to 183,000 donums, where land reclamation operations are being carried out.
3. Pilot land reclamation project in Abu Ghraib: An area of 1,157 donums has been reclaimed within this project.
4. Hydrological investigation operations: Field surveys and explorations were made to define the hydrological conditions of several projects, with a view to specify the depths and dimensions of field drainage systems at Swaib, Ramadi and Radhwaniyah.
5. Model fields project of Khalis Drainage System: The im-

plementation of field drainage projects at three sites.

6. Land reclamation project of 20,000 donums of lands at Radhwaniyah.

Achievements of the Directorate-General of Dams and Reservoirs:

There are several proposed projects to be undertaken by this Directorate within a programme currently being drawn up. The projects comprise:

1. Rawa Dam, in upper Euphrates, on which preliminary data has been compiled, e.g. topographic and geological surveys.
2. Mosul Dam: A Finnish firm has started with the preparation of the contracts for the additional exploration works, soil examination, etc. The Dam will be situated in Nineveh Governorate, in the upper part of the Tigris.
3. Tharthar-Euphrates Canal: To prevent Tigris floods and provide irrigation water to the land situated at Saqlawiyah area on the Euphrates. The Directorate has drawn up a programme for a hydraulic examination of the regulator, and the consultants have offered their bids in that respect.
4. Shatt Al-Arab Project: Which is to connect Hammar marshes at Karmat Ali with Umm Qassr on the Arab Gulf, with a view to reducing the pressure on Shatt Al-Arab downstream in times of flood, and serve as a water way for river navigation. Work is still underway to carry out this project.

POPULAR WORK DRIVE

Since its inception, the Revolution has endeavoured to stimulate the masses of people for productive construction in the country. By doing so, it aims at creating a bright future for the masses and enabling them to live in dignity after lengthy eras of deprivation. This pioneering experiment added an important gain to the great gains achieved by the revolution for the toiling masses. This experiment is known by the popular work drive which materialised in the accomplishment of a number of projects.

July 17 Project (Al-Mughashi)

- Situated in Dhiqar Governorate. Its total area is estimated at 64,000 donums. Total length of its canals is 68 km.
- Cost of its construction through contractual work would amount to ID. 2.5 million, covering a period of two years.
- Its cost through popular work drive amounted to ID. 20,000 and was completed in ten days.
- Some 2,000 peasant families will be settled in this project.

July 30 Project (Al-Dawayah)

- Situated in Dhiqar Governorate; 55 Km long exluding tributaries.
- Irrigates an area of 114,000 donums which could be increased to 200,000 donums in the future.
- Some 7,500 peasant families could be settled in this project.
- The term for the completion of the project was estimated at about six years through contractual work at an estimated cost of ID. 2 million.
- It was completed by popular work drive in 23 days at a cost of ID. 35,000.

April 7 Project (Al-Jazmiyah)

- Situated in al-Madayen District (Salman Pak) and covers an area of 60,000 donums.
- The main canal is 21 Km long with eight small canals the total length of which is 53 km.
- The water output capacity of the main canal is 6.2 cubic metres per second.

- 15 bridges, water-regulators, water-falls and other installations have been completed in the project.
- Some 2,000 peasant families could be settled in this project.
- Was completed in eight days through popular work drive.

Al-Baath Project

- Situated in Maysan Governorate.
- Was completed in 10 days.
- Irrigates 6,000 donums of land planted with rice; the total arable area is 8,500 donums.
- 100 peasant families could be settled in this project.

Al-Radhwaniyah Project

- It aims at reclaiming 20,000 donums of land.
- It provides work for thousands of peasant families.
- Its main tributary canal is six kilometres long.

Buildings and Installations

1. Police Martyrs Housing Project

- Situated in Baghdad West Housing Project.
- Comprises 64 houses, the area of each is 108 square metres of three rooms, garden and other quarters.
- Total cost of each house through popular work drive amounted to ID. 300 and built in one week. If built through contractual work it would have cost ID. 1,200 and completed in three months.

2. Poor-Class Housing Project

- Situated in Baghdad West Housing area.
- Comprises 62 houses the area of each is 108 square met-

res of three rooms, garden and other quarters.

3. Boarding Houses for Industrial Secondary School

- The project is situated in Washash.
- Comprises five auditoriums the area of each is 360 square metres.
- Cost of project through contractual work was estimated at ID. 50,000 to be completed in two years.
- Total cost through popular work drive amounted to ID. 15,000 and was completed in five months.

4. Construction of Martyr Salim al-'Awadi's Club

- This project is situated at the entrance of Al-Baya' Township covering an area of 2,600 square metres.
- Total cost through popular work drive amounted to ID. 1,200 and completed in six months.
- It would have cost ID.15,000 through contractual work and be completed in two years.

Popular Clinics

The popular work drives participated in the construction of popular clinics in Al-Thawra, Al-Hurriyah, Al-Amil, Al-Shu'la and Al-Rahmaniyah townships; and also in New Karkh Market, Al-Shawaka area, Baghdad, and all over the country.

Youth Town

At present, the popular work drive experiment is undertaking the implementation of the largest athletic project in the Middle East, i.e. the Youth Town Project which includes work camps, swimming pools, and sport fields.

Modern Villages

The popular work drive committees all over the country are now undertaking the construction of modern villages in the rural areas to be appropriated to the peasants.

Virginia and Berli tobacco cultivation is being encouraged and farmers are to receive loans for this purpose after the cultivating of both species proved to be successful. There are experts who are supervising the cultivation and storage of these varieties and plans were drawn to cultivate same in other regions.

Scientific missions for specialisation in tobacco cultivation and industry were sent abroad. The modern tobacco refinery plant in Sulaimaniyah which is considered the largest of its kind in the Middle East has entered the stage of production which is working at present at an annual capacity exceeding four million Kilograms of tobacco. The old plant has been expanded and developed with its annual productive capacity raised to three million Kilograms of tobacco. Two other refineries are to be built in Halabcha and Koysanjaq at an annual productive capacity of 2.5 million Kilograms for each.

A system regulating credit facilities to tobacco growers on objective and scientific bases is now being developed. Moreover, modern warehouses have already been built and others are under construction.

The quantity of tobacco sold for local consumption in 1970-71 was 8,996,193 Kilograms and of Tinbak 114,565 Kilograms. Around 465,424 kilograms were exported to Arab and foreign countries and there are a number of contracts for the export of tobacco to international markets.

In the field of other projects, the Administration has completed the construction of tobacco refinery plant in Sulaimanivah, warehouses and offices throughout the country. There are other projects prepared by the Administration which are under construction in addition to proposed ones.

5— Directorate-General of Kurdish Studies

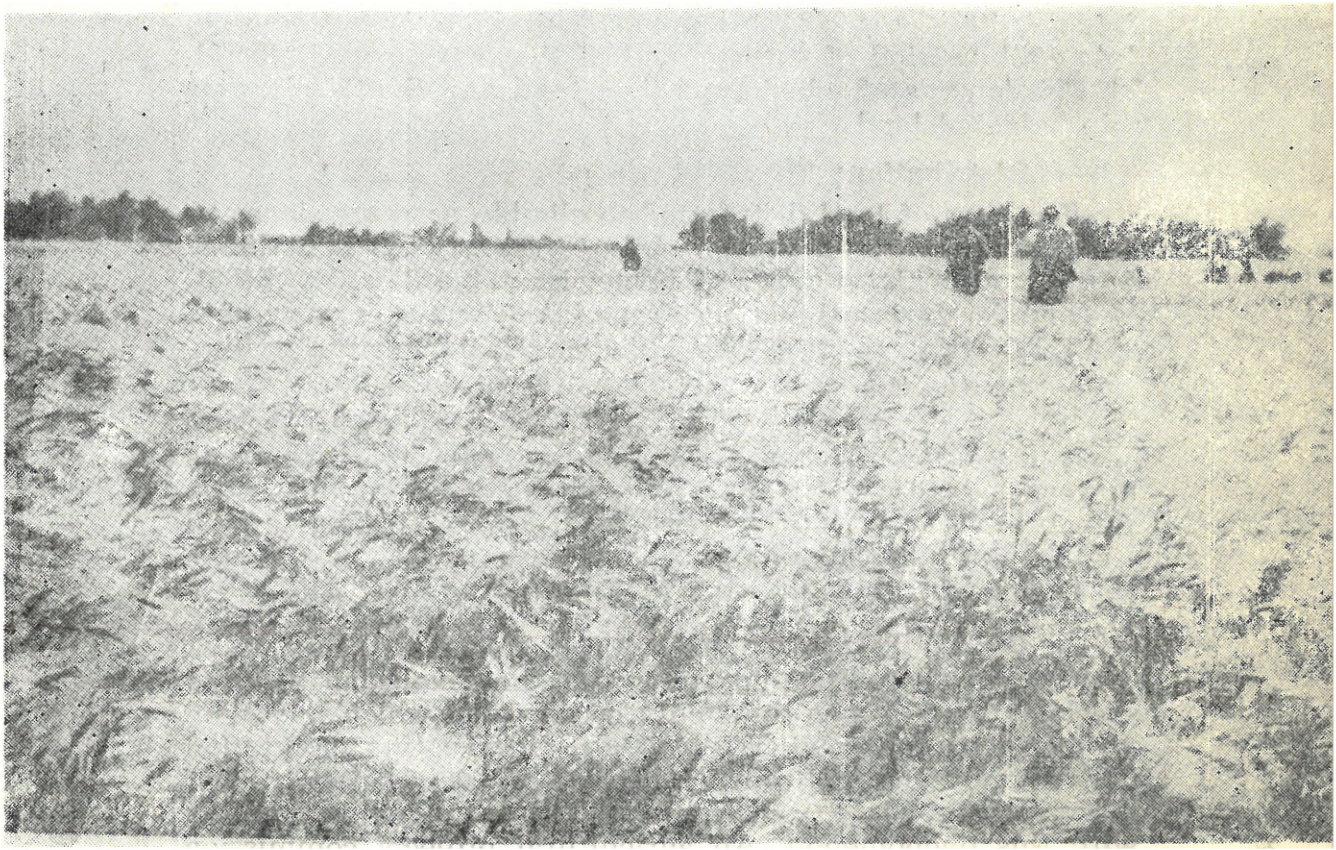
The Directorate has worked on the translation of eleven text books into Kurdish for the three scholastic stages; edited seven text books for the intermediate and secondary studies and printed 383,500 copies for the three-stages of education. A sum of ID. 1,500 has been allocated to help Kurdish authors. Financial aid has been extended to sixteen authors to publish books on various subjects.

The Directorate arranged seminars for raising the standard of Kurdish teachers in their cultural proficiency. It published the first issue of the Kurdish "Education and Knowledge" magazine which is specialised in the publication of educational and cultural treatises. It also approved the text of the history of the Kurdish people and published it in the form of pamphlets which were distributed to schools. It approved the text of Kurdish language and literature.

MINISTRY OF AGRARIAN REFORM

After the eruption of July 17 progressive revolution, the revolutionary authority worked on implementing the Agrarian Reform Law due to its political, economic and social importance. The revolutionary Government worked on pinpointing previous mistakes and defaults in order to bring about a deep-rooted agrarian reform. Her efforts were crowned by issuing the new Agrarian Reform Law No. 117 of 1970 considered to be one of the salient revolutionary achievements, for the new Law envisaged remedies for many defects of the previous one, and adopted the principles of collective distribution, the establishment of collective farms, abrogation of the right of selection and compensation and organisation of the cultivation rights; it also guaranteed the rights of the Treasury to the lands subjected to the Law as they are considered leased to the title-deed holder upon the enforcement of the Law.

Thus, the progressive July revolution resolved to reorganise the agricultural relationship in the countryside and secure the preservation and development of agricultural production.



The Achievements of the Ministry During the Implementation Stages

1— Requisition:

The areas which were requisitioned since the promulgation of the Law upto July 17. 1968 stood at 6,944.251 donums. from July 17. 1968-70, 1,368.358 donums; and from July 1970 upto July 1971 (period of enforcement of the new Law) 1.445.574. 782.376 donums of which was flow land and 663.198 donums rain-irrigated land.

2— Distribution:

The area of land distributed to eligible peasants since the pomulgation of the Law upto July 17. 1968. stood at 2.580.947 donums. with the number of beneficiary families at 54661 Meanwhile, during the period from July 17 up-to now an area of 1.153.778 donums was distributed to 27831 peasant families.

3— Contracting:

An area of 7.053.780 donums was contracted with 203210 peasant families since the promulgation of the Law upto July 17. 1968 and 1.949.549 donums with 37510 peasant families from July 17. 1968 upto July 17. 1971. Thus. the total area of land temporarily contracted upon was 9.003.329 donums with 240720 peasant families pending the distribution of such areas.

4— Agricultural Projects:

Among the obligations to which the revolution directed special attention was the Iraqi countryside which had been neglected in the previous eras thus aggravating migration under conditions and phenomena of backwardness. This prompted the Ministry of Agrarian Reform to deal intensively with this phenomenon. An agricultural projects commission

was set up and staffed with technical and administrative cadres; drainage projects and land reclamation operations undertaken, villages built in various locations within the agricultural projects to secure a healthy residence and higher standard of living for the peasantry who have been regrouped in areas close to their work sites and guidance and orientation were conducted, together with various other services.

Work has already been commenced on building 25 villages in every of the following projects:

Al-Dalmaj, July 17, July 30, April 7 and Al-Amin and Al-Ma'amoun.

5— Agricultural Cooperatives:

To complement the achievement of its objectives, the Ministry of Agrarian Reform worked on developing the agricultural cooperative societies and on finding new forms of agricultural utilisation in the country. It adopted the method of developing cooperative societies, numerically and qualitatively, and as a result of that these societies began to obtain generous loans to their members; thus the loans offered to these societies doubled and the agricultural supplies increased by five fold, consequently, the number of marketable goods increased. In addition to the rise in the health and social services, the Ministry established joint societies and collective farms whose number reached to more than twenty farms by September, 1970, effecting huge and successful production. The Ministry also worked on mechanising the cooperative societies where around 568 pumps and 80 tractors with accessories were appropriated to 14 agricultural cooperative societies throughout the Governorates.

The Objectives Sought By The Ministry:

The Ministry aims in its agricultural policy to group the agricultural regions in order to form cooperative farms to be exploited according to modern methods and principles and scientific planning; raise the standard of agricultural production and further develop it, introduce the economic crops system into plans and programmes in order to meet the citizens' consumption needs, provide the raw material required by the developing national industries and cut down the import of same.

The Ministry also aims to form a general federation for the agricultural cooperative societies and collective farms to be so administered as to lead to their success and progress. The Ministry works towards introducing modern machinery in the Iraqi rural areas so as to raise the standard of production and meet the country's needs to machinery and agricultural equipment, especially those locally manufactured types (Al-Iskandariyah Factory).

Out of the belief that the building of modern villages to peasants is not a consumer operation, but a pure productive one, the Ministry resorted to drawing up its plans with a view to spreading the construction of such villages all over the country and providing all the facilities and services for the development of the countryside and building modern villages, i.e. cultural, health and social establishments and other facilities.

The Ministry also aims at adopting the method of seasonal agricultural planning to utilising the land in a scientific manner and attempting to draw up an agricultural production plan. It also aims at utilising the water in a more efficient manner and providing the citizens with all their consumer

requirements by introducing economic crops and drawing up a detailed agricultural plan to be followed in summer and winter seasons as a measure to protect the land, utilise water resources to the maximum and raise the standard of agricultural production and development.

Of the other objectives sought by the Ministry is the development of animal wealth and the necessity of giving more care to animal husbandry as they constitute an important consumer item in addition to being necessary for the improvement of non-arable land by turning it to fodder crops. The Ministry works on building stables for cattle and sheep and is at present conducting an animal husbandry experiment at cooperative societies.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

1— Higher Finance Council: A consultative commission was formed to prepare studies pertaining to the fiscal policy and reconsidering the Ministry's departmental formations.

2— Ministry Dewan (Premises):

(a) A committee was formed to reconsider the fiscal laws.

(b) Work has been started on building new premises for the Ministry.

3— **The Directorate-General of Budget:** The spending policy could well be viewed in terms of higher allocations for essential services, such as education. An amount of ID. 64.7 million has been allocated for education; ID. 18.9 million for social services; ID. 13.7 million for health services. Allocations for national defence and public security have also been increased. More than 5,000 positions have been secured for newly graduated personnel.

The Ministry has reconsidered tax rates, and resolved to cancel water, electricity, telephone and gas surtaxes, and reduce long-lease land tax and stamp duty on cinema tickets; thus; bringing total reductions and cancellations to ID. 9 million. Moreover, direct taxes on salaries and wages have been cancelled to a total of ID. 7 million.

4— In the administrative planning field for financing proposals the Ministry resolved to reconsider and develop the financial bodies dealing with the collection of state revenue, and to amend the laws and regulations related thereto. It also worked on adopting and supporting the State Unified Budget Project.

5— The Ministry supported the establishments and societies financially to help them offer more social services.

6— In pursuance of the policy adopted by the revolutionary Government in supporting Arab and international establishments, the Government's share in the Arab Social and Economic Development Fund has been raised from ID. 5 million to ID. 7.5 million, and Iraq's contribution to the U.N. Development Programme has also been increased from 220,000 to 300,000 dollars annually in addition to other financial participations.

As to the banking sector, the Iraqi banks have been developed to a higher level so as to cope with their increasingly sig-

nificant position. These banks are:

(a) The Central Bank of Iraq: The Bank concluded loans for the interest of national economy which aim at supporting and strengthening the productive projects. The Bank also worked on providing foreign exchange to finance the import programme in accordance with the requirements of economic development. It also prepared studies on the Iraqi economic setup and issued commemorative coins for various national and international occasions.

(b) Rafidain Bank: The assets of the Bank last year increased by 18%; cash assets amounted to 32.5%; liquidity ratio reached 36.1%; capital amounted to ID. 11.5 million; deposits doubled and reached ID. 122.5 million; profits 32% of total capital and the number of depositors increased by 18,752 persons.

As a result of the merger of the Mortgage and Rafidain banks, the volume of lending increased by four fold and the lending capacity rose the equivalent of six rather than three monthly salaries. Net profits increased by 43.2%, i.e. ID. 3,432,702.

Some eight new branches were opened during last year and the total number of such branches reached 62. The Bank also participated in the capital of the Afro-Arab Bank and joined the Arab Banks Group, thus bringing the number of member-banks to eighteen.

(c) Commercial Bank of Iraq: Three banks, namely Credit Bank, Baghdad Bank and Commercial Banks of Iraq, were merged into one bank with total capital of ID. 15 million. New branches were opened in various parts of the country, the volume of deposits increased to ID. 58.4 million. The Bank

expanded the banking facilities and decided to grant loans at 90% of the production loan bonds' value. It published a banking bulletin aiming at introducing banking consciousness and orientation among banking personnel. The balance of profit and loss for this amounted to ID. 1,144,000 compared to ID. 952,000 last year.

(d) Estate Bank: Borrowers were allowed to defer payment of arrears. The capital of the Bank amounted to ID. 25 million, instead of 20 million. Loans to members of house-building cooperative societies increased from ID. 1250 to ID. 1800. Modern computers were introduced to secure speedy and efficient work. Modern buildings were constructed for the branches of the Bank in various parts of the country in addition to opening new branches.

Achievements of Directorates:

(a) Directorate of Customs and Excise: The revenue of the Treasury from customs increased in 1970-71 by ID. 7,556,779.

— Funds have been allocated for the purchase of equipment and construction of new buildings for customs departments.

— Two customs seminars were opened in Baghdad and Basrah to prepare customs personnel.

(b) Directorate of Income Tax:

— An agreement was concluded betwen the Republic of Iraq and the United Arab Republic to eliminate double taxation and tax evasion; another agreement with Turkey is envisaged.

— The present administrative setup is being reconsidered

with the number of personnel being increased and modern computers introduced.

— The state revenue from income tax increased during 1969-70 to more than ID. 25 million.

(c) Directorate-General of Revenue:

— The administrative setup was reconsidered and developed.

— Taxpayers in the Northern areas were exempted from agricultural land tax in implementation of the March 11 Manifesto.

(d) Directorate-General of Government Property and Land:

— More plots of land were sold to members of cooperative societies, and government lands were appropriated to charity societies, hospitals and educational institutions free of charge.

— Lands throughout the country were prepared to be appropriated free of charge, to those who do not own a house or plot of land.

— The Government Land Appropriation Law within the municipal borders was promulgated.

(e) Directorate-General of Accounts:

— A training seminar was opened for three months in which 100 graduates of specialised studies were admitted to be appointed later in the vacant positions and staff the accounts apparatus.

— Computers were used to organise accounts.

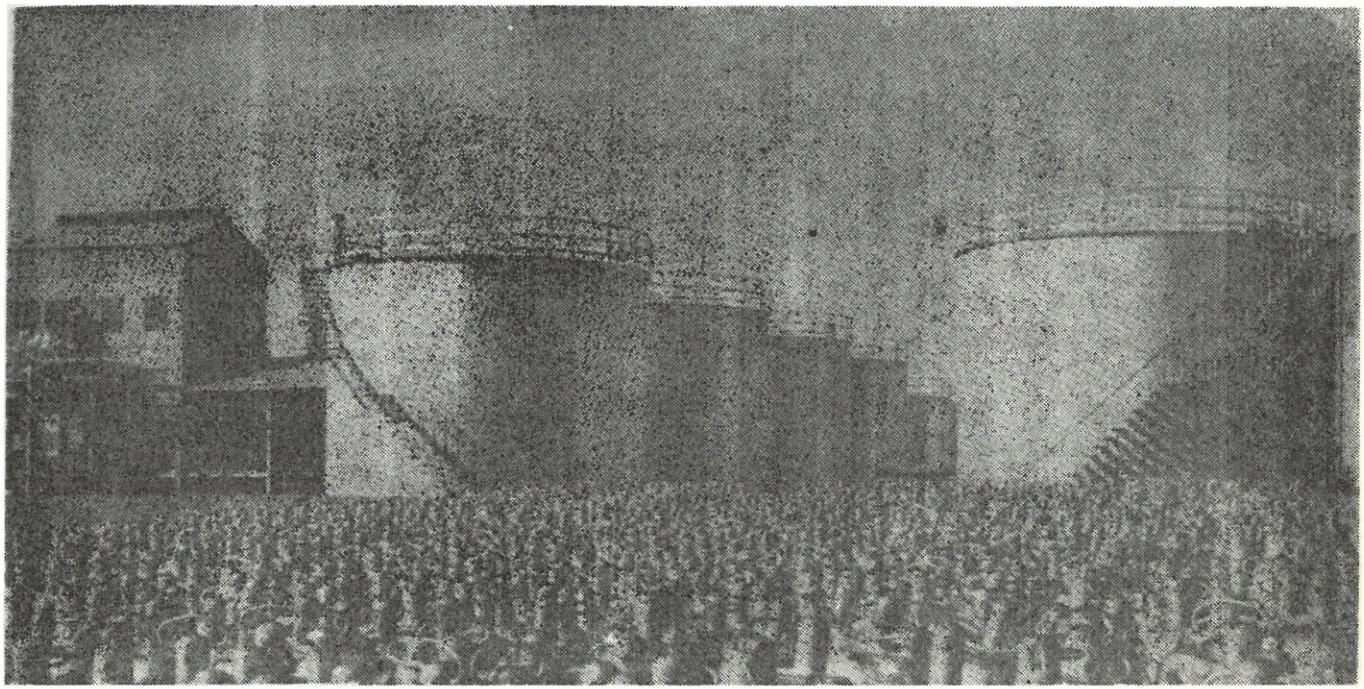
(f) Directorate-General of Pension:

— New branches were opened to facilitate the citizens' formalities, 36560 of which were finalised during last year and 50,000 pension books were renewed.

The Directorate moved to a new modern and suitable building.

THE MINISTRY OF OIL AND MINERALS

The Ministry of Oil and Minerals has been exerting considerable efforts to lay the foundation of a national, independent and integrated oil industry, involving the processing and marketing of crude oil and other oil minerals and products, for the sake of supporting the national economy and liberate if from the intensive dependence on the oil revenues emanating from the operations of foreign oil companies.



Ever since the inception of July 17 Revolution in 1968, the Ministry of Oil and Minerals has been adopting a new oil policy oriented towards the direct exploitation of mineral resources and smashing the fetters of world capitalist monopolies.

Thanks to the above policy, Iraq has remarkably succeeded in occupying a notable position among the oil producing and exporting countries; for the first time in its history. Iraq has managed to embark on the direct exploitation of sulphur by pure national initiative. The revolutionary government is resolved to promote the course of the direct exploitation and full utilisation of all mineral resources.

In fact the progressive legal framework devised in this connection have been a true embodiment of the said objectives, in view of the fact that the revolutionary legislations and the agreements concluded between Iraq and the socialist countries, notably the Soviet Union and Hungary, coupled with the significant developments involving the various competent bodies, are positive aspects of the resolute implementation of the said policy.

The Iraqi National Oil Company (INOC) has been implementing the new oil policy; it has concluded several agreements with the friendly countries, e.g. an agreement with the Soviet Machinoexport establishment, the economic and technical cooperation agreement with the U.S.S.R. and the economic and technical cooperation agreement with the Hungarian Kimocomplex establishment.

The above agreements and several others are all based on the barter of oil produced from INOC oil fields with the machinery and equipment required for the oil industry and

development projects currently underway within the framework of our modern rennaissance. An agreement was concluded with GDR, a second with Czechoslovakia, a third with Italy, a fourth with Spain and a fifth with Ceylon, have all developed in line with the said principles.

INOC has recently announced several complementary tenders covering North Rumaila Oil Field in which three oil wells have been excavated out of seven wells to be completed early next year.

A contract has been signed with Spain for the purchase of seven oil tankers the tonnage capacity of each will be 35,000 at a total cost of ID. 25 million; delivery is to start early in 1972 and continue through 1974. There is an intention towards the purchase of larger tankers.

Meanwhile ERAP, a French company, carries on which the necessary survey operations at Seeba Oil Field, Basrah Governorate, where one oil well has already been excavated. The company is also undertaking survey operations at Bazargan Oil Field, Maysan Governorate where four oil wells have already been excavated. Excavation has also commenced with in the first oil well at Abu Ghraib Field, Maysan Governorate.

The National Mineral Company, on the other hand, has commenced with its operation by undertaking geological studies and mineral exploration in several parts of the country. 100 wells have been excavated at Mishraq area, some of which are for reconnaissance purposes and the others are for hydro-geological and observation purposes.

The first stage sulphur production wells are being excavated, in preparation for starting production late this year; this

is to be added to several other projects undertaken by the company, e.g. the glass quartz project, the marble project, the phosphate project and salt project.

Among the other major projects currently underway are the geological survey of Iraq aimed at drawing a geological map with a scale of 1/100000; the geo-physical survey; the phosphate exploration, zinc, lead, iron and asbestos exploration projects, to be added to extensive activities undertaken by the various administrations affiliated with the Ministry of Oil and Minerals.

In the field of the accomplishments aimed at wresting the oil rights from the monopolistic oil companies, the agreements concluded with the said companies on the Gulf oil, following the Teheran conference of the oil exporting countries, the agreement on actual costs and the agreement on east Mediterranean oil have all secured for Iraq far reaching victories in its struggle against the forces of exploitation.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs has drawn up a five year plan currently under implementation, envisaging a working programme for the prospective projects and taking into consideration flexibility, freedom of action and the current conditions undergone by the country.

In the field of labour relations and social organisations, the Ministry endeavours to support the trade union organisation, create trade union leaderships capable of administering the trade union movement, and undertake the significant role entrusted thereto by the new labour legislations.

In the field of employment, the Ministry adopts an employment policy based on sound principles drawn up in accordance with thoroughly considered scientific studies, with the ultimate aim of achieving full employment of the employable manpower, naturally in collaboration with the other ministries and specialized international bodies.

In the field of labour orientation, the Ministry endeavours to hold orientation programmes for the workers, including literacy programmes, by means of supporting the labour cultural establishment materially and technically, and initiating cultural centres within the framework of trade union organisations.

In the field of promoting labour skills, the Ministry concentrates considerable attention to raising the technical standards of workers, providing professional training for sound workers and vocational rehabilitation of disabled workers.

In the field of social security, the Ministry endeavours with a growing revolutionary enthusiasm to implement the provisions of the workers pension and social security law No. 39 of 1971, and reduce the term specified for its full implementation.

In the field of health care, the Ministry is resolved to carry on with the construction of hospitals, dispensaries and other health institutions for workers.

In the field of social services, the Ministry endeavours to raise the standards of social centres to serve as appropriate instruments for the development of social environment, promote the health, social, cultural and professional standards of poor families by means of maternity and infantry care, illiteracy combat, children orientation, domestic and handicraft training.

The Ministry also endeavours to change the concept and essence of the care currently accorded by the orphanage institutions, by intensifying the aspect of professional training in various fields and establishing further nurseries for orphans and foundlings under six years of age.

In the field of the old-age care, the Ministry devotes special attention to the old age care institutes, the blind rehabilitation houses and social orientation centres.

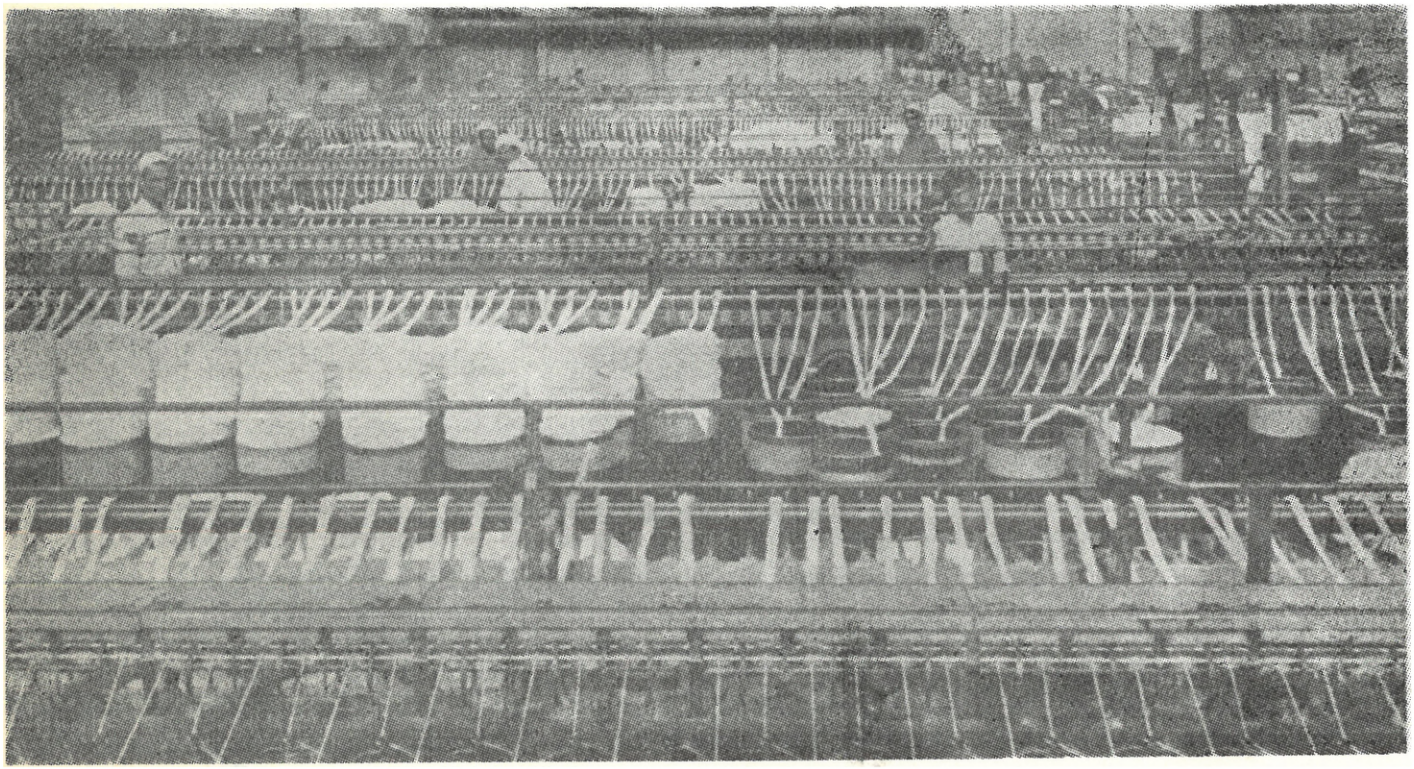
Regarding prisons, the Ministry has started with the implementation of prisoners reform programmes, involving the aspects of treatment education and vocational rehabilitation, in accordance with the provisions of prisoners administration law A technical committee has been set up comprising specialists in psychological and sociological sciences besides a number of social researchers.

In the field of cooperative movement, the Ministry is carrying on with the implementation of the new cooperation law, the cooperation fund regulations, etc.; it is also carrying on with the training of technical cadre to undertake the management of cooperative movement.

In the field of relief, the Ministry endeavours to realise further accomplishments in the relief of flood victims, contribution to the establishment of modern villages for farmers, extending assistance to the East Bank emigrants, and the development of the North.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

The promulgation of Law No. 90 of 1970 which resulted in the formation of productive establishments in the industrial sector in this country was tantamount to a revolution in the administrative system, as it marked the supression of all shortcomings of red-tape.



First: **General Establishment for Spinning and Weaving Industries:**

a. Iraqi State Company for Spinning and Textile:
The following output increases took place from 31/3/1970 to 31/10/1971.

Product	Unit	Actual Production From 1/11/1970 to 31/3/1971
Textile	Metre	6,682,592
Cotton yarn	Lb.	545,050
Silk yarn	Lb.	176,000
Sales amounted:		
Textile	Metre	7,205,000
Cotton yarn	Lb.	590,000
Silk yarn	Lb.	190,000

b. State Company for Spinning and Textile in Mosul:
The following increases took place from 1/4/1970 to 31/10/1970:

Product	Unit	Actual Production for the above period	Actual Production for the corresponding period of previous year
Textile and undyed cloth	Metre	13,037,13	12,115,310
Cotton yarn	Kilo	53,565	53,230

c. Iraqi Jute Company
d. State Company for Woollen Textile
e. State Company for Carpet Industry
f. State Company for Cotton Textile in Kut
g. Army Martyrs Administration

A considerable increase in the production of the above factories was achieved and the sales reached a high level due to the excellent quality of production.

Second: **General Establishment for Textile, Leather and Cigarettes Industries:**

The following companies were attached to the above establishment:

Name of Company	**Capital in ID.**
State Company for Leather Industry	644,357
Bata State Company	1,552,951
Iraqi Tobacco State Company	8,766,343
Cigarettes State Company in Sulaimaniyah	1,068,193
Matches State Company	309,098
State Sewing Company	770,957
Knitting State Company in Kut	2,475,892

Third: **General Establishment for Chemical and Food Industries:**

It comprises the companies specialised in various food industries, namely:

State Company for Vegetable Oils
State Company for Sugar Industry in Mosul
State Company for Canning in Kerbela
State Company for Dairy Products
State Company for Fertilizers Industry
State Company for Beverages
State Company for Food Industry

The above companies almost managed to meet the local demand for various foodstuffs at reasonable price and develop their production methods, quantitatively and qualitatively.

Fourth: **General Establishment for Constructional Industries:**

The following companies were attached to this establishment:

Iraqi Cement State Company
Cement State Company in Mosul
Cement State Company in Sarchinar
Asbestos State Company
State Company for Estate Industries
State Company for Glass Industry in Ramadi

The increase in the production of the above companies stood during the first six months of the current year at:

Type of Product	Unit	Quantity
Iraqi Cement State Company		
Baghdad		
Portland Cement	ton	96,766
Anti-Salinic cement	"	118,951
Standard Cement.	"	21,515
Samawa		
Portland Cement	"	219,497
Sadatt		
Portland Cement	"	97,506
Mosul Cement Company		
Cement	"	202,111
Cement State Company in Sarchinar		
Portland Cement	"	50,610
Anti-Salinic Cement	"	9,090
Estate State Company		
Bricks	Thousand	22,897
Concrete blocks	Ton	25,639
Concrete Pipes	"	12,207

Asbestos State Company

Boards	"	2,727
Straight Pipes	"	6,967
Sewage Pipes	"	839
Hand-made products	"	28

Fifth: **General Establishment for Engineering Industries:**

It comprises:

a. Mechanical Industries State Company in Iskanderiyah:

It began the production of "Antar 60" tractors to meet the country's annual requirements of 1200 tractors. The cost of the project is estimated at ID. 250,000. The company will be assembling and manufacturing 1200 vehicles annually for the coming ten years in accordance to an agreement signed with the French Sabiem Company.

b. Electrical Appliances State Company in Waziriyah:

It has signed a contract with an Indian Company for the assembly and manufacture of "Babylon" ceiling fans. The products of the Company have already been on the markets together with "Baghdad" ceiling fans, high-tension electrical transformers, motors, water-pumps used in water-cooling industry, and various other electrical appliances.

c. Dry Cells State Company:

It produces various types of dry cells for meeting a considerable part of local consumption.

MINISTRY OF NORTH AFFAIRS

1— Directorate of Planning and Follow-up: This Directorate was formed in implementation of Regulation Amending Ministry of North Affairs Regulation of 1971. Its task is to prepare studies, draw up general plans of the projects undertaken by the Ministry according to a time-table, and present periodical reports. It is in charge of preparing statistics, publications and other activities in addition to organising all that is related to the administrative setup.

North Development Commission: This Commission was formed by the Revolutionary Command Council's decision of March 11, 1971, to uplift the Kurdish region in the fastest possible manner to make up for the damage done to the region in the previous years. A special budget of ID. 4 million was allocated for this purpose in the current year. Studies were prepared for the proposed projects and the necessary decisions were taken in that connection; projects in the agricultural, industrial, transporation, communication, buildings and services sectors were drawn up.

The Commission held six meetings upto May 4, 1971, during which various decisions were taken and a number of projects adopted.

The Commission spent ID. 3,449,700 on health, cultural, educational, agricultural, animal and tourist projects up to May 4, 1971.

A number of committees undertook to prepare studies pertaining to the region. Thirteen committees were formed recently to carry out the aforementioned projects.

2— **Directorate of North Construction:** The Directorate has completed the following projects in 1968-69-70.

Governorate:	Construction, Repair of Primary Schools and Kindergartens.	Construction, Dispensaries, House for Health Officers.	Repair of Mosque Awqaf Premises	Organisation Improvement of Potable Water
Kirkuk	51	17	2	3
Arbil	29	9	7	—
Sulaimaniyah	25	9	25	14
Dihok	30	15	3	1
Diyalah	16	3	—	2

In addition to the above, the Directorate repaired several sites which were damaged during the incidents of the North.

There are other projects under construction for the years 1970-71-72 including the construction of 276 village houses in the Governorate of Kirkuk in addition to building bridges, improving highways throughout the northern region.

A sum of ID. 1.5 million has been allocated to build roads, village houses and a Kurdish language institute in Arbil.

The following table shows the projects under construction for 1970-71-72.

Governorate:	Construction, Repair of Primary Schools and Kindergartens	Construction, Intermediate Schools and Boarding Units.	Construction, Dispensaries Houses for Health Officers	Repair of Government Buildings	Construction, Repair of Mosques and Awqaf Premises
Sulaimaniyah	45	5	8	22	11
Kirkuk	34	8	6	—	—
Arbil	52	10	6	2	5
Dihok	59	4	12	1	3
Diyalah	10	1	—	—	—

In addition to the reconstruction of damaged areas, work on other projects is being carried out in a most speedy manner. There are proposals for the construction and repair of many other quarters in the northern region to be completed during 1971-72 fiscal year.

3— Directorate-General of Afforestation:

The Directorate worked on preserving, maintaining and developing the natural forests spread all over the country; an area of 16650 donums of irrigated forests in most of the Governorates has been improved.

The area of the new irrigated forests planted during 1970-71 was 992 donums.

The Directorate has also planted some roads, established wind-breakers and carried out sand stabilization operations in various parts of the region.

The Directorate has helped and supported the 15 nurseries found in most of the Governorates by producing sapplings to meet the plantation projects. The U.N. Development Programme participated in the Afforestation Research Training Project in which seven experts of various specialisations are currently undertaking studies and carrying out research work on the establishment of experimental fields.

Some 10,000 donums of irrigated and 10,000 donums of rain-irrigated areas have already been planted with various trees; and a working plan was drawn up for the administration of the pastures in the forest areas with a view to protecting, maintaining and utilising the forests. Moreover, new departments and directorates for afforestation were established in some Governorates .

4— Tobacco Monopoly Administration

This Administration worked on encouraging tobacco cultivation which led to an increase in its production in 1970. As for the Tinbak (Persian Tobacco) crop, its production increased by 71% at an estimated value of ID. 43,559.

Experimental farms, reproduction nurseries for seed improvement and refinement were established in preparation for extensive distribution to peasants, free of charge. Such farms are to be enlarged, increased in number and made available in various production areas.

MINISTRY OF YOUTH

The philosophy of youth care is based on basic principles approved by international conferences and developed by various legislations which aim in essence towards the utilisation of youth leisure time in a conscious manner to their advantage and interest so as to bring about the means of guidance and orientation for them and secure their positive participation in the building of a better society where the youth constitute a strong pillar, through the organisation of their activities and services within the framework of unity of work, ideology and goal to create a generation capable of bearing national, nationalist and humanistic responsibilities on the bases of refined character, consciousness and physical fitness.

In view of this philosophy and to achieve the above objectives, the Ministry of Youth was established and given the task of drawing up comprehensive plan for youth care in the various stages of growth and provide them with services in cooperation with all establishments operating in the field of youth care. And due to the novelty of this expriment, the Ministry went through numerous phases during which it endeavoured to correct her march anad put her steps on the right path under a new Regulation No. 13 of 1971 which envisaged the Ministry's administrative framework and the executive apparatuses of its policy.

The youth services should be characterised by complementary activities such as sports, ideological orientation, entertainment, hobbies development and talent refinement, and other personality-building consistences. Every unit in the Ministry's apparatus shouldered the responsibility of executing particular task.

Directorate-General of Scientific Care

This Directorate was entrusted with the task of youth care in the fields of science, practising handicraft skills, vocational rehabilitation, training courses, encouraging amateurs on scientific follow-up, research and innovation, and organising exhibitions for the technological and scientific products.

Directorate-General of Youth

This Directorate is entrusted with the task of preparing the youth intellectually and socially for the building of our new society, in addition to encouraging youth organisation.

Iraqi Aviation Society

Its task is to encourage the youth on gliding as a sport and acquainting them with the science of aviation.

The Ministry's Plan

The plan of the Ministry in the long run aims at establishing youth centres all over the country. These centres comprise various sport grounds, in-door halls for various games, the building of camps, clubs, and youth townships equipped with everything that serves the youth: thus it works on the execution of the following:

1. **The Supreme Council of Youth Care**

The Ministry works on reactivating the Supreme Council of Youth Care which comprises the specialised ministries in order to coordinate the work between all operative sectors in the field of youth care and avoid the duality and overlapping in providing the services.

2. **Iraqi Youth Federation**

The Ministry, in cooperation with the competent authorities is studying the idea of forming an Iraqi Youth Federation benefiting from the experiences of other peoples in this respect.

3. **Physical Education**

The Directorate-General of Physical Education strives at generalising sports all over the country to build a healthy youth characterised by strong social traits and cooperative spirit.

School Sports

The importance of school sports is reflected on its connection with the broadest popular sector of youth, i.e. the students who constitute the corner-stone in the development and progress of the nation in various fields. Proceeding from this principle, the Ministry formulates well studied and scientific plans based on scientific experiment for the development of school sports and consequently to create good citizens capable of participating in building our progressive society. A big change is taking place in the annual games programme of 1966 to meet the requirements of the present and future phases taking into consideration the potentialities and social conditions of the country, in addition to implementing international sport laws and regulations.

Scout Education

The Ministry takes keen interest in the scout movement and works on implanting its aims in the youngsters such as obedience, respect of laws and self-restraint. There are now 12 scout camps scattered in the country and the Ministry is working on increasing the number of permanent and mobile scout camps in addition to encouraging and supporting the female guides similar to its support to the scout movement.

Stadiums

The Ministry presently supervises the International People's Stadium and Scouts stadium, and cooperates with the Local Administration in the utilisation of its stadiums. It is also taking the necessary steps to increase the number of stadiums and sport establishments in the Capital and Governorates

and has already approved a plan to be executed in stages in compliance with the Governorates Law. This cooperation could be summarised as follows:

1. When preparing the blue-prints of the school buildings, the building of sport quarters should be taken into consideration.
2. The Governorates shall build stadiums of proportionate capacities with the density of population.
3. The Governorates should allocate enough funds to youth activities in festivals, ceremonies, etc.
4. When preparing the blue-prints of factories, plants and housing complexes, the construction of quarters and establishments for youth services should be taken into consideration.
5. The Governorates should build swimming pools in every city.
6. The Governorates should select sites of 20 donums each on which youth townships will be established.

Sport Medical Institute:

Soon, and for the first time, the Sport Medical Institute will materialise; it is to be built with the cooperation of the German Democratic Republic. This Institute comprises a collection of apparatuses and modern technical equipment for various athletic purposes.

Cooperation on Arab and International Levels:

The Ministry has worked on increasing the volume of sport exchanges; and held a GDR sport week in Iraq against a similar Iraqi one to be held in the GDR. A number of sport

teams visited Iraq to hold friendly matches and tournaments. The Ministry took for the first time the initiative to:

1. Hold a Pan-Arab School Athletic Tournament in Baghdad around the end of 1971.
2. Hold the 10th Pan-Arab Scouts Camp in Mosul (Al-Hadba Camp).
3. Hold the 4th Scouts Camp for Female Guides in Mosul in 1972 (Al-Hadba Camp).
4. Hold football finals for Palestine Cup in Baghdad in 1972.

Clubs and Sport Unions:

This Ministry actively works on building an athletic status to cope with the socialist trend by providing more services to sport clubs and unions in full cooperation with the Iraqi Olympic Committee aiming at uplifting the citizen's mental and physical efficiencies particularly in youth stage of his life.

The Ministry is now in full control of the athletic condition in the Country and issued a series of legislations pertaining to physical education, the first of which was Sport Clubs Law No. 3 of 1970, and Sport Unions Law No. 67 of 1970, which is now under reconsideration in order to cope with our athletic conditions in cooperation with the Iraqi Olympic Committee.

4. Youth Establishments:

The youth establishments are considered among the important centres for the polarisation of youth, the utilisation of their time and providing the services needed by them. On top of such establishments are:

a. Youth Centres.
b. Youth Townships
c. Youth Houses.

Youth Centres:

In these centres most of the activities, such as athletics, cultural, scientific, entertainment and social, are offered. In such centres, there are swimming pools, sport grounds, study rooms, cultural seminary halls, theatres, etc. The Ministry has opened 18 youth centres, 7 of which are in Baghdad and the rest in other governorates, and is planning in the long-run to build a youth centre in every town and village where such services would be at the reach of youth wherever they are in the country.

Youth Townships:

The Ministry undertakes at present the establishment of model youth township on a plot of land the area of which is estimated at more than one million square metres and comprising the following:

a. Artificial lakes for practising water activities.
b. Track-fields.
c. Meeting halls.
d. Theatres.
e. Vocational rehabilitation centres.
f. Youth Houses.
g. Sport Medical Institute.
h. Various quarters and establishments.

Youth Houses:

Such houses are among the important establishments to be set up throughout the country so as to serve as a focal point for young people to meet, get acquainted, and exchange knowledge and experiences. Such houses are in fact places where the youth attend from all the countries and spend some time

in Iraq at very nominal charges against their lodging and meals. The Ministry has so far established a youth house in Alwiyah, another attached to the A'adhamiyah Youth Centre and a third attached to the Sulaimaniyah Youth Centre. She plans to establish such houses all over the country.

The Alwiyah Youth House whose capacity is around 40 persons, has during one month received youth delegations from 18 countries, among which are delegations from France, the Soviet Union, Belgium, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Qatar, etc.

5. **Hobbies Care:**

The Ministry patronises the scientific hobbies among the youth and finds in such hobbies a fertile field for encouraging youth on research, innovation and technological follow-up. It also strives towards discovering talented and gifted youth.

The Ministry has opened so far three scientific centres comprising various branches, i.e. electricity, mechanics, astronomy, photography, taxidermy, etc.

6. **Services for the Infirmities:**

The Ministry did not neglect another important faction of young people, namely the infirmities. And in implementation of the recommendations adopted by the technical bodies for Arab Youth Care, the Ministry allocated a special ward for such youngsters in the Kadhimiyah Youth Centre to practise various sport activities; in fact they did participate in wresting tournaments and it was decided to accept them in the Football Federation.

Directorate-General of Scientific Care:

Report on the achievements of the Directorate for the period 1/1/1971 - 30/4/1971:

First: Scientific Care Centre in Baghdad:

a. The Centre continued to offer various scientific services for the youth who call on it, make use of its library, ask for technical advice or use the Centre's equipment.

b. The Centre continued to make arrangements for training courses on scientific hobbies to begin in the first week of June, 1971, and last for three months and it was decided in principle to accept 350 young people in the five branches of science, namely aviation, taxidermy, astronomy and photography.

c. The Centre participated in the preparations of the Scientific Centre in Basmaiyah.

d. It participated in the Directorate's pavilion at the exhibitions held by al-Mustansiriyah University on the occasion of the annual festival of the University on 14-15 April, 1971.

e. The Centre received a number of delegations.

Secondly: The Scientific Centre in Basmaiyah:

Work has begun in the Basmaiyah Youth Scientific Centre and the members of the Baghdad Scientific Care Centre are participating in the activities of this Centre. The building cost amounted to ID. 7,000 and the equipment cost ID. 10,000. This Centre is entrusted with the task of conducting experiments of the Research Section of the Baghdad Scientific Care Centre.

Thirdly: Branches of Scientific Youth Care Centres:

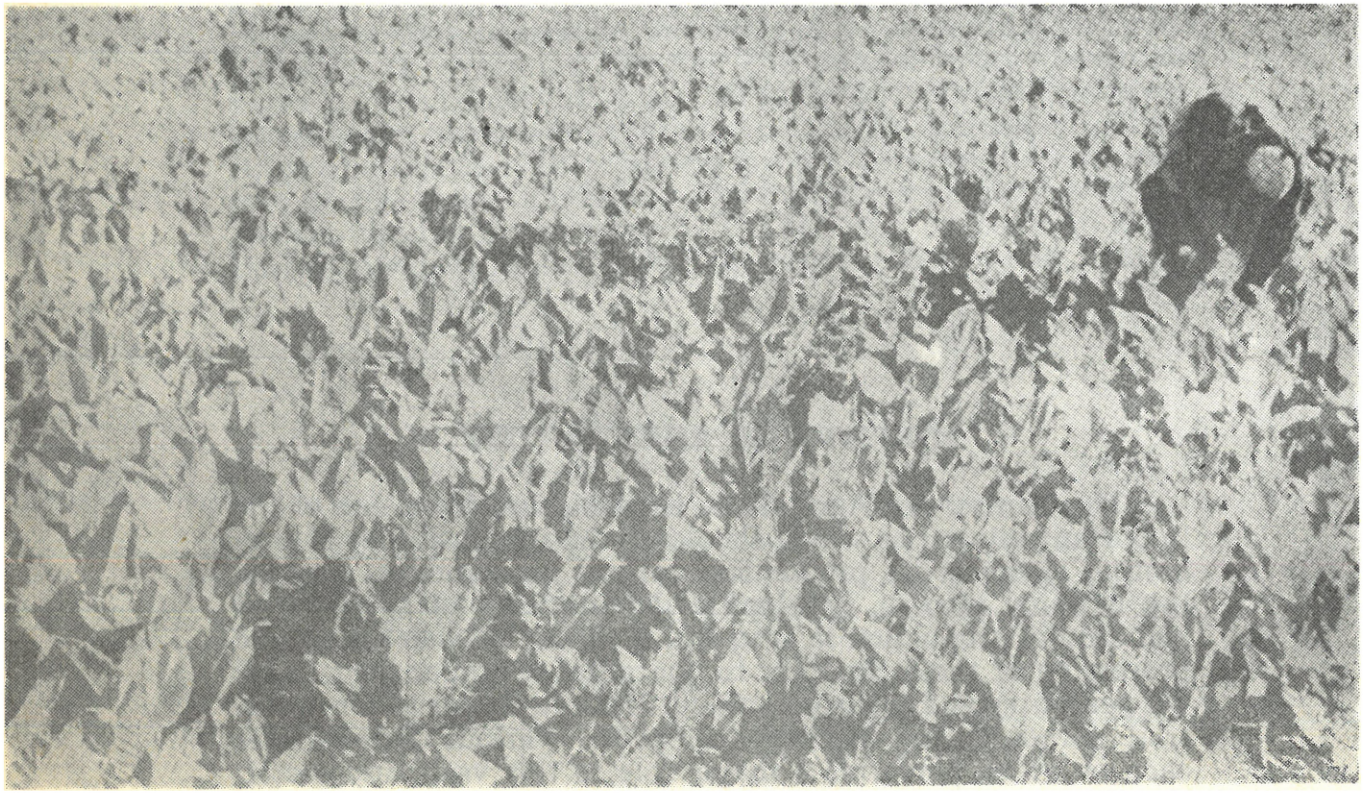
The Directorate of Scientific Care started with the implementation of the Ministry's plan to open branches for youth scientific care in all youth centres in the country.

Fourthly: Scientific Contests:

The Directorate continued to support the idea of holding scientific contests among the youth. In February, 1971, it arranged its sixth contest in the series of contests organised periodically, i.e. every six months. The total number of participants in this contest reached 140 male and female contesters whose apparatuses were exhibited by the TV Scientific Hobbies Programme presented regularly by the Directorate; the total cost of the prizes offered to the contesters amounted to ID. 300 allotted for this purpose by the Ministry of Youth in addition to nominal prizes including scientific books and tools.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

The Ministry of Agriculture is considered to be one of the important ministries which shoulders the responsibility of promoting agricultural production, raising its standard, increasing national income, developing the branches of agricultural and animal production in Iraq and securing the marketing and processing of these products to guarantee a proper income for the peasantry and securing agricultural raw material for industrial purposes. The Ministry comprises various Directorates each of which performs a major role in this vast vital sector. The following are some of these Directorates:



I. State Organisation for Agricultural Development:

This is a new organisation which comprises previous and new administrations namely: Sugar Cane Administration, State Company for Agricultural Production, Animal Products Trade Administration, Fruits and Vegetables Marketing Administration, State Company for Animal Production, and State Company for Fish Industry.

The objectives of this organisation are summarised as follows:

a. The establishment and administration of public agricultural projects of productive and marketing nature.
b. The promotion of production and provision of agricultural crops by means of technical and modern machinery.
c. The promotion and improvement of animal production by all scientific and technical means.
d. The production of high-yield strains of seeds, saplings and animals on sound productive bases.
e The marketing and processing of agricultural crops and animal products in coordination with the competent authorities.
f The coordination of production and marketing of agricultural and animal products.

2. Directorate-General of Animal Wealth:

Animal wealth in Iraq is considered one of the main industries on which national economy depends. The total value of animal products in 1970 amounted to more than ID. 90 million i.e. more than 10% of the national income. Thus, the importance of this wealth could well be conceived together with the necessity of its development to cope with the objective of the

glorious July 17 Revolution. All the achievements of this Directorate are attributed to the encouragement and directives of Revolutionary leaders as well as the material and moral support to this important sector of national economy. The Directorate's main tasks are:

a. Endeavouring to change the hereditary structures of the domestic animals to increase their potentialities through breeding.

b. The preservation and increase of the number of the existing improved stock.

c. The production of tens of thousands of improved breeds of chicks of international standards.

d. The promotion of guidance and consciousness for the attainment of which the Directorate has held specialist training courses.

e. The Directorate prepared 116 new projects based on a number of experiments and field studies for animal husbandry, the use of artificial insemination, the expansion of pastures and fodder production.

3. Directorate-General of Crop Protection:

This Directorate undertakes a variety of activities, e.g. those of the Insects Section which conducts biological and laboratorial studies on the combat of insects and the use of insecticide which affect insects. The Plant Disease Combat Section has worked on preserving and protecting the plantations all over the country in cooperation with other apparatuses. This Section draws up the effective plans for the elimination of agricultural pests. It also works on the prevention of insects cir-

culation and spreading in the form of epidemic and saves large areas of crop field from harmful insects which greatly affect agricultural production. The Agricultural Quarantine Section which is responsible for combating agricultural pests and protecting crops from alien insects has conducted wide-scale operations throughout the country.

4. Achievements of the Directorate-General of Farming:

This Directorate is considered one of the important departments for its multi-operations. It has achieved a lot in the field of farm cultivation, such as the growing of sugar-beet, potatoes, broad-beans, lettuce, peas, okra, egg-plant, cucumber, melon, beans and other varieties of vegetables in government farms in Baiji, Suwaira, Za'faraniyah, and Aski Mosul.

As for the Fruits Section, it experimented the cultivation of new domestic and imported types of fruits in many farms in Bazian, Harir and Aski Mosul to study the possibility of cultivating the same on a large-scale in Iraq.

The Saplings Section grew a great number of saplings at the Directorate's centre. The Nurseries Section cultivated various saplings produced by the Directorate's centre, stations and affiliated branches; it also worked on grafting a great number of saplings of tree-roses at its centre.

5. Achievements of the Directorate-General of Agricultural Guidance

This Directorate is affiliated with the Ministry of Agriculture and bears the responsibility of furnishing the scientific facts in the field of development of the agricultural sector to the peasant masses in the region aiming at raising the economic, social and cultural standards of our country. It mobilised all its technical, human and financial energies and potentialities

to attain the objectives drawn for it.

Among its achievements: Providing raw-materials and meeting the needs of the national factories for cotton and sunflower seeds, fertilisers, and loans necessary for the expansion in the cultivation of the aforementioned seeds. The Directorate participated in the study carried out for the coordination between the agricultural cooperation and Guidance apparatuses. It drew the annual programme for guidance and orientation campaigns and held various training courses for agricultural guidance in the Governorates. This Directorate continues following the broad lines laid in the drawn programme for the development of the rural youth work.

6. Achievements of the Directorate of the Diwan:

Agricultural Economy Section: It undertakes the preparation of studies, research work and statistics required for directing, organising and utilising the means of production in an ideal manner to achieve the economic targets in self-sufficiency it issues bulletins in connection with the development of agricultural sector, an agricultural guide. The Development of the Agricultural Sector in Iraq for 1965-69, the annual report for rice production 1970, periodical reports about rainfall and crops, and a bulletin on the cost of production of one ton of fruits.

The Plantations Section conducted a detailed survey of the Northern area and also for the proposed gardens to be established in addition to preparing various reports and bulletins.

The Information and Publication Section printed 276,000 copies of 29 technical and instructive bulletins in various lang-

uages; printed and circulated 17,000 posters for eight subjects in Arabic, English and Kurdish; Printed 7,000 photographs and slides and a number of documentary films; held a great number of TV programmes and agricultural exhibitions; completed the printing of all delayed issues of the Iraqi Agriculture Magazine since 1968; issued a peasant bulletin under the name "Agriculture in the Service of the Peasant".

As for the Public Relations Section, it delegated more than 182 officials from the Ministry and affiliated Directorate and establishments for further training and study abroad.

POPULAR VOLUNTEER WORK

The real revolution is in no way a temporary, casual or superficial change, or an introduction of barren slogans that would fade out in isolation from any vital and realistic practice. It is a radical change in the attitude to the potential energies which had previously been paralysed, the optimal objective being to instill new social and human relations instead.

Thus, it was imperative that the popular forces and their energies, so far paralysed under the ten prevalent relations between the masses and the authorities which had confined their activities within the narrow limits of red tape, be unleashed and mobilized towards contributing positively to the revolutionary activity.

The popular volunteer work has, therefore, been the most appropriate mobilizer of energies and best guide for potentialities. A natural result of the inter-action between the leadership and the masses, monumental projects have been carried out to mark impressive developments in the agricultural, industrial and social standards in various parts of the country. The popular volunteer work drives have remarkably given birth to the following accomplishments:

July 17 (Meghaishi) Project:

The project is situated at Thiqar Governorate.

— Its estimater cost if carried out through a contractual arrangement would have amounted to ID. 1.5 million, the duration being estimated at 2 years.
— Its actual construction cost through the popular volunteer work amounted to ID. 20 thousand and it was completed within ten days.
— Its area is 64 thousand donums and total length of the main canal and tributary is 68 kilometres.
— It suffices for the settlement of 2000 peasant families.
— Main crops are wheat, barley, broad beans, clover and onion.

July 30 (Dawaya) Project:

— The project is situated at Thiqar Governorate.
— The main canal is 35 kilometer long, excluding the tributaries.
— It irrigates an area of 114 thousand donumes, increasable to 200 thousand donums.
— It suffices for the settlement of 7500 peasant families.

— Term of construction thruogh a contractual arrangement was estimated at 6 years at an estimated cost of ID. 2 million.
— It was carried out by means of the popular volunteer work in 20 days at a total cost of ID. 35 thousand.
— Main crops are wheat, barley, clover and onion.

April 7 (Jezmyiah) Project:

— The project is situated at Mada'in (Ctesiphon) area.
— Its area is 60 thousand donums.
— The main canal is 21 kilometres long-2 metres wide and 2 metres deep, in addition to eight tributaries with total length of 53 kilometres.
— The disposal capacity of the main canal is 6.2 cubic metres per second.
— Number of bridges, regulators and falls is 15 altogether.
— More than 200 peasant families are benefitting from the project.
-- Estimated term for the completion of the project was put at 20 days but it was actually completed within eight days.
— Main summer crops are vegetables, melon, water melon, maize etc.

Baath Project:

— The project is situated at Myssan Governorate.
-- It was completed within ten days.
— The disposal capacity of the project is 4.5 cubic metres per second.

— Five tributaries branch off the main canal.
— It irrigates six thousand donums of paddy-cultivated land, out of total arable area of 8500 donums.
— It suffices for the settlement of 100 peasant families.

Radhwanyiah Project:

— The project is one of the most significant drainage projects, for it is currently being utilized for the reclamation of 20 thousand donums of land and is due to cover land reclamation operations of 300 thousand donums more.
— It is bound to provide employment opportunities to thousands of peasant families.
— The main canal is six kilometers long.

Buildings and Installations:

Police Martyrs Families Housing Scheme

— It is adjacent to Baghdad west housing scheme.
— It comprises 64 houses the area of which is 108 square metres each, containing three rooms, a garden and appurtenances.
— Construction costs, through popular volunteer work, amounted to ID. 300 per house, the construction period being one week.
— Estimated cost for construction through a contractual arrangement was put at ID. 1200 per house, and the period at three months.

The Poor Class Housing Scheme:

— The project is adjacent to Baghdad west housing scheme.
— It comprises 62 houses the area of which is 108 square

metres each, containing three rooms, a graden and appurtenances.

Boarding Sections of Industrial Secondary School:

— The project is situated at Washash area.
— It comprises five 360 square metres halls.
— The estimated cost through a contractual arrangement was put at ID. 50 thousand and the period at two years.
— The actual cost through the popular volunteer work amounted to ID. 15 thousand and the period reduced to five months.

Martyr Salim Awadi Club Project:

It is situated at the entrance of Bayya' township and is ranked first class.

— The project cost through the popular volunteer work amounted to ID. 1200 and was completed in six months.
— The estimated cost through a contractual arrangement was put at ID. 15 thousand and the construction period at two years.
— Its total area is 2600 square metres.

Popular Clinics:

With a view to providing medical services to all citizens, the revolutionary government resolved to build popular clinics by means of popular volunteer work drives, Popular clinics have been built all over the country, in all governorates according to the requirements of each. Medicines are supplied at cost prices.

Youth Township:

The popular volunteer work experience is now on the threshold of carrying out the largest project in the Middle East, namely the construction of the Youth Township which comprises popular camps, swimming pools, sport grounds, youth houses and centres. The popular volunteer work drive is busily underway in the project.

Modern Villages:

Within the context of the revolutionary government's policy to support the peasants' endeavour to wrest their rights and set out to plan a bright future for their offspring, popular volunteer work committees have undertaken to mobilize the popular energies for the construction of modern villages whose houses are to be appropriated to peasants.

The armed forces have also been participating in the drives, side by side with th citizens. So far 125 houses have been built for the benefit of non-commissioned officers, 17 houses for officers, a 656-house scheme and a 335-house scheme in Kirkuk

The popular volunteer committees are also undertaking the construction of roads to connect the country-side with the urban centres, besides the road repair work efficiently carried out all over the country.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF POPULAR ORGANISATIONS

While the Arab Baath Socialist Party was leading a difficult struggle under the exterminated royal regime of Nouri al-Sa'eed and the subsequent totalitarian regime, the theoritical treatment of the problems confronting the masses of peasants, workers, students, women and trade union organisations, e.g. the teachers, lawyers and engineers, had been characterised by hard conditions emanating from the difficult practical situation.

The above difficult conditions were best reflected in the underground publications of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, notably the "Socialist", "Workers Consciousness", "Sawt al-Fallah" (Voice of the Peasant), and "Sawt al-Talaba" (Voice of the Students).

The urgent revolutionary pre-requisites of the struggling masses of the people, i.e. peasants, workers, students, intellegentsia and revolutionary military men, had all been featured by the firm defiance of the exceptional status quo; this was best expressed in the series of strikes proclaimed by the masses of workers and students and the popular demonstrations led by the Party, which expressed the lofty aspirations of the hard toiling masses to unity, liberty and socialism.

Proceeding from the profound belief of the progressive July 17 Revolution in the role of the hard toiling masses in the social construction process, resolute support has been extended by the Revolutionary Government to the trade union and professional organisations of workers, peasants, students, women, etc., in their struggle for the attainment of their class interests. The revolutionary assignments of these popular organisations were not confined to the phase of guided struggle, but also involved a conscious political fight against all the forces of exploitation, reaction and imperialism.

Federation of Peasant Associations:

In accordance with the above-mentioned profound belief of the Revolution in the people's right to popular organisation, the General Federation of Peasant Associations emerged to undertake the significant assignment of mobilising the potential energies of the Iraqi peasantry.

The Revolutionary Government has promulgated a number of revolutionary laws and regulations to mark significant political steps on the thoroughfare of socialist transformations, hence:

1. Law No. 66 of 1969 related to the peasantry of Myssan and Thiqar Governorates. The Law confirmed the principle of appropriating the land to the actual peasants.
2. Law No. 67 of 1969 which aimed at:
   a. Preventing undue exploitation of State land.
   b. Providing arable land to the peasantry.
3. Abrogation of the reactionary legislation, e.g. Law No. 61 of 1961 and Law No. 16 of 1965 (which provided for long lease of State land).
4. Abrogtion of all previliges enjoyed by the feudalists.
5. Abrogation of compensation, and confirmation of the genuine right of the State of irrevocable possession of all Iraqi land.
6. Exemption of peasants from the land fee.
7. Appropriation of agricultural machinery and equipments to cooperative peasant associations.

General Federation of Trade Unions:

Within the context of the revolutionary tranformation which aimed at positively perfecting the economic and social construction in the country the trade union organisation achieved an impressive leap forward, following July 17 Revolution of 1968, when it emerged as a great organisation body possessing all the positive means of polarising the broadest

masses of the working class, within the framework of a highly active body. The General Federation has been capable of fostering a dialectical connection between the trade union struggle and the socialist struggle through the positive cohension between the revolutionary experience and the hard toiling masses.

To support this progressive trend, several legislations have been promulgated. e.g. Pension and Social Security Law for Workers No. 112 of 1969, and Labour Law No. 151 of 1970. The above Law were among the most oustanding progressive achievements in the labour legistlative field.

General Federation of Iraqi Women:

Proceeding from the profound belief of the Revolution in the capability of the Iraqi woman to participate positively in the development of the Iraqi society, and in view of the firm conviction of the Party that the woman is capable of participating in the socialist transformation, without the efforts of whom the general endeavour would undoubtedly by incomplete, the General Federation of Iraqi Women was established in 1968 to serve as a general body for the mobilisation of all energies of the women masses towards the construction of a new progressive and revolutionary society under the banners of the glorious July 17 Revolution.

National Union of Iraqi Students:

The students movement has always been an integral and pioneering part of the national movement, characterised by a hard historic procession throughout which the student masses

offered great sacrifices on the altar of national liberation. Thus, the appraisal of the students movement should in no way be confined to the limits of a specific phase without due reference to its organic connection with the proceeding phase, or without due consideration of the extent of its contribution to the realisation of prospective objectives.

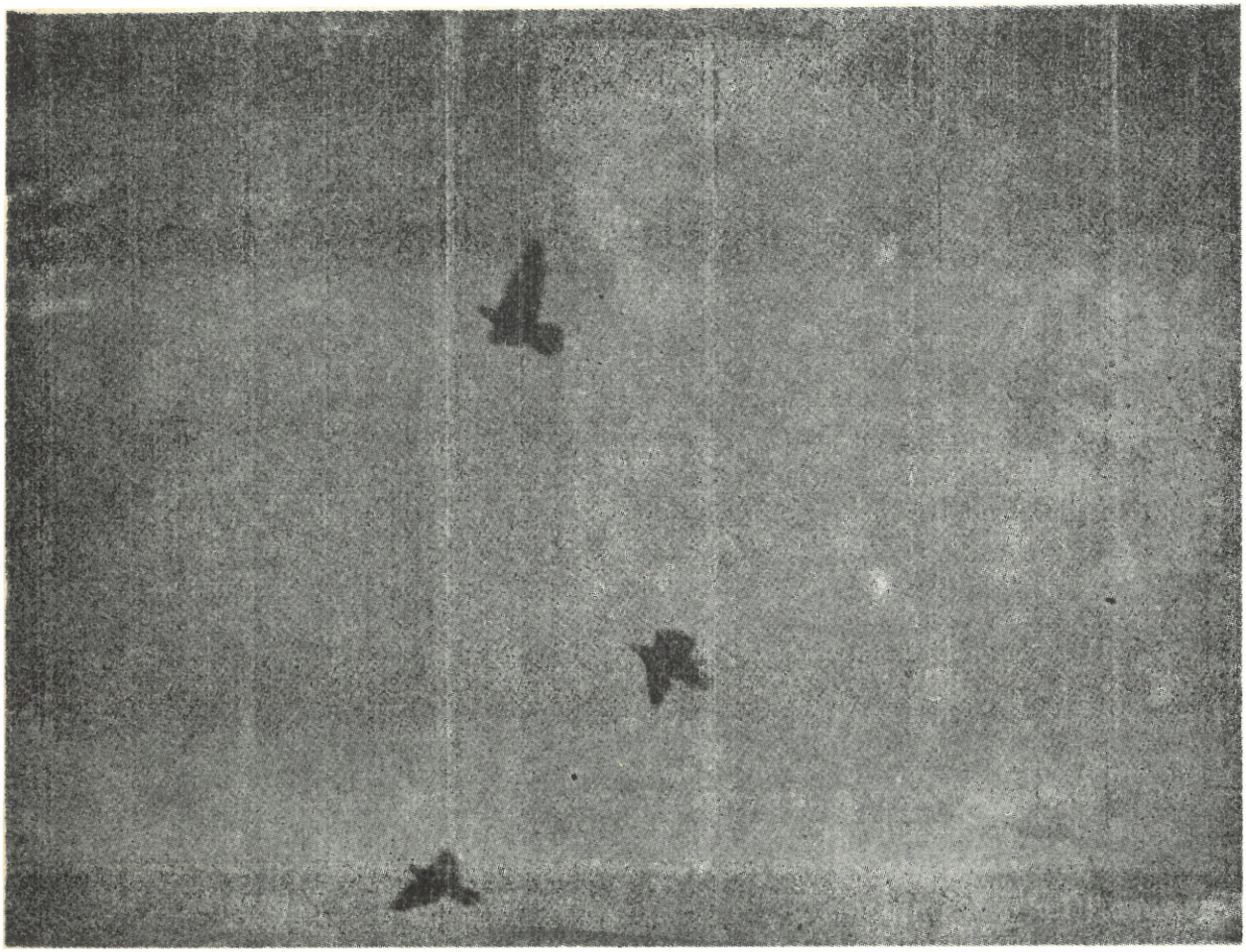
Through this perspective, the Iraqi students movement can be appraised as an integral part of the Arab and world progressive students movements.

The Iraqi students movements has been capable of undertaking a great deal of the obligations of the national movement during specific phases of the national struggle. The broad student base has always offered great sacrifices, although in certain periods such sacrifices had borne no fruit due to the shattering of efforts, lack of rank unity or absence of common causes. However, generally speaking, the students movement has always lived up to the national expectations and obligations, although the student leaderships fell short of bringing about a revolutionary formula for the attainment of clean-cut objectives.

The change which took place after July 17 Revolution was that the students movement, with all its ideological denominations, found itsself vis-a-vis clear objectives defined by the Revolution, i.e. the consolidation of the internal front for the protection and development of the Revolution, confrontation of the reactionary and imperialist challenges and attainment of the common objectives of the student masses.

PEACE COMMITTEE

Following the promulgation of March 11 Manifesto of 1970 to the effect of providing a peaceful, democratic and just settlement to the Kurdish issue, the revolutionary government resolved to set up the "Peace Committee" to undertake the task of following up the implementation of the Manifesto provisions out of the revolutionary government's belief in precipitating the implementation of the Manifesto and bringing about a final settlement of the Kurdish issue.



March 11 Manifesto and the subsequent rapid and complementary executive measures embodied the capability of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and the revolutionary government to undertake decisive and bold steps in that direction; they also embodied the great political and social signficance of acheiving a firm, doctrinal and strategic settlement of the issue.

Alongside the revolutionary determination to bring about a just settlement, the following achievements emerged:

1. Recognition of a legal status of the Kurdish nationalism, in accordance with the resolutions of the Regional Conference of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, and in line with the official and press statements issued by the revolutionary authority. This has been incorporated in the interim constitution.

2. The Revolutionary Command Council admitted all the cultural rights of the Kurds, including the Kurdish language which is being taught in all schools, institutes, universities, teachers' training schools, the Military Academy and Police College. The RCC also decided to facilitate the free circulation of the Kurdish books and works in various fields of science, literature and politics expresing the national and nationalist aspirations of the Kurdish people, establish a Kurdish writers and literary men association and establish a Kurdish Culture department at the Ministry of Informaation. A Kurdish newspaper, Al-Ta'akhi and other Kurdish periodicals were published, and the Kurdish programmes were increased in Mosul and Kirkuk television systems, pending the starting of a

special Kirkuk TV Station. A new Kurdish studies department was established at the Ministry of Education to undertake supervision over the academic programmes and administration and guidance of schools. The Kurdish teachers were transferred to the northern governorates as from the beginning of the last academic year, and all the schools which had been closed down under the impact of the north events were reopened, together with a large number of new schools in all the towns and vilages in the north.

3. In recognition of the rights of Kurds to the observance of their national rites and rituals, and with a view to enabling the people to participate in all the national occasions, the Revolutionary Command Council resolved to consider "Nouruz Day" a national day to be observed all over the Republic of Iraq.
4. The Kurds have participated in the government authority on the cabinet level; they also assumed high public positions; including the key positions, without discrimination.
5. Public exercise of political activity by the Kurdistan Democratic Party, and of democratic activity by all student, women and teachers organisations within the framework of their national bodies.
6. Abolition of all extra-ordinary conditions, emergency laws, state security courts and all other extra-ordinary procedures.
7. Planning and implementation of a large number of factories and projects in the northern area.
8. Appropriation of ID. 4 million, in addition to the alloca-

tions of the Five-years National Development Plan, for the implementation of urgent projects in the north. A special follow-up committee was set up by the Planning Board for that purpose.

9. The Ministry of Agrarian Reform embarked upon an extensive implementation of the Agrarian Reform Law in the area, and is due to finish with the distribution of lands to peasants during the next few months.

10. Re-construction and construction of new highways, roads, villages and housing schemes.

11. Compensation of the people who had sustained losses or damages under the previous exceptional circumstances.

12. Formation of the Border Guards from among the Kurds.

13. Promulgation of the National Assembly Law in accordance with the principle of the March 11 Manifesto.

14. Implementation of the Agrarian Reform Law in accordance with the prevalent conditions in the northern area.

15. Restoration to normaly of the administrative formation in the Kurdish area and transfer of Kurdish officials to the north.

16. Re-instatement of discharged officials, release of detainees and nulification of suite related to the Kurdish issue.

17 Promulgation of Pension Law for the Victims of the North Incidents, and payment of monthly salaries to the Kurdish army members who are not enlisted into the Border Guard forces.

BAGHDAD MAYORDOM ACHIEVEMENTS

During the third year of the Revolution, the Mayordom of Baghdad managed to expand its activities and increase its services to the citizens of the capital in various fields and respects, in line with the revolutionary plans to carry out monumental achievements and giant accomplishments for the welfare of the people.

Following is a brief account of the most outstanding achievements of the Mayordom of Baghdad.

1. Construction of three modern mechanical slaughter houses in various parts of Baghdad.
2. Construction of an underground tunnel near the Martyrs bridge, Ma'moun street, to facilitate the passage of vehicles and pedestrians.
3. Establishment of three new fire brigade stations, thus bringing total number of stations in Baghdad to seven, in addition to the main station at Sheikh Omar street and the floating fire combat boat.
4. Establishment of a plant for the transformation of garbage into organic fertilizers.
5. Establishment of three new Islamic cemetries with appurtenances.
6. Establishment of several popular and modern markets.
7. Setting up new statues and monuments in the main squares of Baghdad.
8. Formation of a folk-music group to preserve the Iraqi popular musical heritage.
9. Completion of the second stage of the Baghdad Museum.
10. Carrying on with the road construction works in Baghdad, thus completing the pavement of 1,147,300 square metres.
11. Dredging Khir river and the Army Canal.
12. Carrying out the project of changing the Zawara quarters into a recreation and tourist centre, the largest in the Middle East.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Besides the Directorate of Administration and Personnel, three administrations are affiliated with the Ministry of Communications, namely: the Post, Telephone and Telegraph; the Directorate General of Civil Aviation and the Iraqi Ports Administration. Following are the achievements during the third year of July 17, Revolution:

Post, Telephone and Telegraph Administration:

An amount of ID. 14,850,000 was appropriated for the projects to be undertaken by the Post, Telegraph and Telephone Administration, under the National Development Plan, allocated proportionately to an intergrated range of projects.

During the first year of the Plan, the following progress was achieved in specific projects undertaken by the Administration.

(a) The supply of 400 telephone lines at Ma'amoun exchange and 2000 lines at New Baghdad exchange, out of 10,000 lines each. A batch of 1100 lines of Ma'moun exchange went into operation on May 1, 1971 and the rest on June, 1, 1971.

The installation of the two telephone exchange is and installation of ten cross-bar telephone exchange at a total capacity of 5800 lines all over Iraq, out of which the capital's share is 30,000 lines.

The supplies of Kadhimain, Arbil and Kerbala exchange have also been delivered.

(b) Work has been commenced with in the installation of air-conditioning ducts at Ma'amoun, New Baghdad and Kadhemain exchanges, in implementation of a contract for air-conditioning facilities at the telephone exchange buildings. The necessary equipments have already been ordered by the contracting company, and are due to be delivered by the end of August. The necessary measures have been taken for the supply of air-conditioning units at the telephone exchange buildings, to be operated next summer, due to the delay in completing installation and supply works at Ma'moun and New Baghdad telephone exchange buildings.

(c) A tender was announced for the construction of the Communications Centre and the Central Telephone Office building, to serve as a centre for the modern communications system undertaken by the Ministry, and at the same time, a centre for telephone, telegraph and postal services in the capital. Agreemnet of the authorities concerned is due to be obtained for raising the appropriations to ID. 750 thousand, in accordance with the plan proposals. The building will be one of the most significant government buildings in Baghdad, and will also serve as a terminus for internal and external communications.

(d) Agreement has been acquired for announcing a tender for the second stage of nine automatic telephone exchanges all over Iraq, at a capacity of 42000 lines, the capital's share of which is to be 30000 lines distributed to six exchanges. The central Baghdad exchange will be put out of operation upon the implementation of this project, to be replaced by a 10,000 line cross-bar system. The Administration is due to convince the Ministries of Communications and Planning to supply the full capacity of the exchange, of 20000 all at once, so as to satisfy Baghdad Centre requirements and meet the expansion at Jamhouryiah Street. The Administration has already prepared a tender for this project.

(e) Offers have been made for the construtcion of the second stage of wireless and cable communictions training centre at a cost of about ID. 125 thousand. By the completion of this project, the training centre is bound to be one of the greatest in the Middle East; it will provide training facilities to students from the Arab countries which require technical assistance. Seats have been allocated, at the expense of the

Iraqi Government, for students from sisterly Arab countries.

In fact, the fifth long-term course has been commenced with, thus bringing total number of students, simultaneously attending the centre, to 200, to be added to the short-term courses which are held from time to time.

(f) The national telex project has been referred to the Ministry of Planning for approval of the commencment of its first stage. The competent department has completed the plan required for the two stages which are due to serve communication with the other countries by means of an international exchange for telex services. The second stage is to be commenced with after the completion of the communications centre and micro-wave network, as the exchange will be supplied and installed at the position specified in the building. The project is considered one of the most prominent projects urgently needed by Iraq; it will render services to the banks and private and government departments and enterprises; it is one of the projects newly introduced in Iraq, and is to be carried out by means of a loan to be extended by the Central Bank of Iraq which considers the project of a special interest.

(g) The Administration has concluded several commitments for carrying out the ground cable projects aimed at improving the telephone services all over Iraq.

The Administration held several one-year postal and two-year technical courses at the wireless and cable communication centre. Thanks to the prudent management and efficient facilities of the centre a large number of graduates displayed distinctive capabilities in the assignments they undertook in various departments and branches of the Administration.

A record number of new branches was achieved during this period which reflected a remarkable activity on the part of the Administration. A total number of 39 post offices were opened in Iraq since July 17 Revolution, distributed as follows:

1. Sulaymaniyah Governorate: 11 offices were reopened following the March 11 Manifesto.
2. Arbil Governorate: 3 offices and a fourth was due to be opened.
3. Kirkuk Governorate: 5 offices.
4. Baghdad Governorate: 6 offices.
5. Nineveh Governorate: 4 offices and 3 others to be opened.
6. Dyala Governorate: 1 office.
7. Anbar Governorate: 3 offices.
8. Myssan Governorate: 1 office.
9. Kerbala Governorate: 1 office.
10. Basrah Governorate: 2 offices.

Thus, total number of post offices in Iraq stood at 337.

Directorate General of Civil Aviation:

I. Within the scope of the international airport, the projects carried out comprised:
   1. The construction of a new V.I.P. hall.
   2. The pavement of plane parking area.
   3. A contract was concluded with an international Company for the purchase of operation equipment, for the international airport, e.g. fire cars, ambulances, and rescue vehicles, besides all the required facilities and services needed for maintenance of aeroplanes and safety of passengers; the amount allocated for that project stood at ID. 195,000.

An earth runway was also provided, parallel to the regular runway for emergency landing.

II. In the field of meteorolgy buildings:

1. The delivery of a new building for meteorological services at Haditha, in which officials sepcialised in preparing weather forcasts are employed.

2. A new station was opened for meteorological services at the Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Backrachu area, Sulaimaniyah Governorate, to which technicians were transferred, and equipments required for meteorological services supplied.

3. A new meteorological station was opened in Khanaquen; it started operation by the aid of technicians transferred thereto. The necessary equipments and apparatuses were supplied.

4. A new meteorological station was opened in Amarah, Mysan Governorate, for which a building was allocated by the Directorate of Works in the Governorate. The necessary equipments and apparatuses required for meteorogical services were also supplied. The station went into operation according to schedule.

5. New meterological stations, specialised in agricultural weather forcasts, were opened in Mosul, Baghdad, Nassiriyah and Diwaniyah. There meters were set under the surface of the soil to a depth ranging from 5cm. to 120cm., to gauge soil temperature beside other raifall, evaporation and sunshine guages.

Equipments and Tools:

1. Special rubber ballons of various sizes were supplied to the meteorological station at the new International Airport and other main stations in the country, for purpose of preparing accurate weather forcasts.
2 A special system for the communication of meteorogical forcasts was installed at the Baghdad International Airport Meteorogical Centre and control tower.
3. A radar system was operated to forecast storms; the system recorded precise weather forecasts.
4. A meto-X apparatus was operated for high wind forcasting.
5. In view of the significance of Basrah to airlines and meteorogical services, modern air and surface meteorogical equipments were established together with high wind forcasting appartuses operated by means of radio wireless sets.
6. The old fashioned surface forecasting equipments were replaced by new ones at the meteorological stations of Mosul, Nassiriyah, Diwanihah, Najaf, Hith and Anna.

Iraqi Ports Administration

1. Deepening of Aden Port:

One of the most significant achievements of the Iraqi Ports Adminisaration during the third year of the glorious July 17 Revolution was the undertaking to deepen Aden port. This was carried out in view of the revolutionary government belief in the necessity of extending assistance to the Arab brethren. The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen announced an international tender for the excavation and dredging of several parts of the port. However the Iraqi

Ports Administration cut the way short and despatched its excavators and technicians to Aden to undertake the excavation and dredging operations. Despite the difficulties which encountered in the above operations, more than 1.75 million cubic metres of earth was moved, out of a total excavation volume of two million. The project was due to be completed very shortly.

2. Spiral Pipes Factory:

The Administration undertook to build the factory at a cost of more than ID. 2 million. Agreement was reached with Coni Company of Spain for the site and supply of machinery and equipments The factory is to be constructed within the next few months. It is to be noted that the construction cost of the factory building alone is about ID. 400.000: the factory is to produce 20 000 tons per annum of the spiral pipes. on the basis of one shift a day. The pipes are to be utilized for the carriage of water and other irrigation projects. More than 150 workers, technicians and administrative personnel are employed at the factory.

3. Computer System:

This project is considered among the modern and significant projects ever undertaken by the Iraqi Ports Administration. A tender for the supply of computers has been awarded. The computers are to be utilized initially for the calculation for workers wages, leaves and overtime hours: the computer system services are to be developed to cover the accountancy operations of the transport, warehousing and other departments. The Administration has been displaying a high standard of keeness to cope with the development of work in other international ports.

4. Shipbuilding and Repair Project in Basrah:

The Revolutionary Government took the initiative to carry out the shipbuilding and repair project, less than one year after the inception of the National July 17 Revolution.

The capacity of the factory envisages the building of 15 ships a year, the tonnage of which is 1,500 tons each, authomatically driven. The most up-to-date technical matters are to be used in this respect. The facilities provided for are dockyards for the maintenance of ships, besides other facilities required for such projects. The working programme envisaged a considerable flexibility for the productive capacity, i.e. a balance would be achieved between the tonnage per ship built and the number of ships built. In other words a reduction in the number of ships would imply an increase in loading capacity to the maximum limit of 6000 tons.

5. Construction of Dockyards Nos. 4, 5, and 6 at Um Qasr:

The total cost of the project is ID. 4 Million. Central Zap Company of Poland has drawn up the plans and designs for dockyards Nos. 5 and 6. Total area of the project at Um Qasr port is about 500000 sq. metres; it exports 1.5 million tons a year of solid and liquid sulphur. The project comprises the following installations:

a. Ships anchorage stockyard.
b. Accumulation area for the solidification of liquid sulphur.
c. Heated iron reservoirs for the storage of liquid sulphur.
d. Electric generators, maintenance and repair shops.
e. Spare-parts and various material warehouses, and the fuel stores.
f. Squares, streets and other facilities.

6. Shatt Al-Arab Dredging Project:

The Iraqi Ports Administration is directly undertaking the project of dredging Shatt Al-Arab, which comprises the excavations of 42 Klms. long, 59 metres wide and 5.5 cm/klm. slope canal. The proportional slope of the river banks is 1:3.

The work is undertaken by 5 excavators, distrubuted in the following manner:

Two excavators at Hammar marshland area.

Two excavators at Khor Zubair area.

One excavtor at Shu'eiba area.

The canal connects Hammar marshland with Khor al-Zubair.

The Administration is also undertaking the construction of embankments to the distance of 80 metres from the centre line in accordance with specifications.

Total volume of earth excavated by the two dredgers at the marshland area stood at 2.250.000 square metres, thus total excavtion stood at 4.671.400 sq. metres, out of total prospective excavation of 10.500.000 sq metres. The ratio of excuted work thus stood at 44.5 precent. Preparation are made to add another excavator to the work site along the military highway at Shu'eiba area.

The amounts appropriated for the execution of the work are ID. 150.000. including the value of materials to be supplied, in addition to the value of excavators amounting to ID 750.000.

7. Luna park project in Basrah.
8. Improvement of Navigation: construction of embankments for the improvement of navigation in canals.
9. Construction of 10 school buildings at Margil area.

10. Construction of Sindbad Casino: Sindbad Island.
11 Construction of a floating 350-1000 ton floating crane platform.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

The Ministry of Justice undertakes the significant endeavour to preserve a sound legal system with the aim of achieving the principle of the supremacy of the law on the basis of justice and equality among citizens. The Ministry exerts every possible effort to raise the efficiency of its personnel in the administrative, inspection or judicial systems.

In the field of legal codification and rationalisation, the Ministry undertakes the codification of all legal bills, laws, regulations, treaties and agreements referred thereto by various Ministries, besides the legislations specifically promulgatred by the Ministry itself. It participates in the formulation of regulations and laws of other Ministries.

Number of legal bills codified by the Ministry during the year stood at 209 including seventeen laws and regulations specifically belonging to the Ministry of Justice, five laws related to oil and minerals, thirteen laws related to the Ministry of information and arts, thirteen laws related to health affairs, security and discipline, five laws related to labour and trade union organisations, seven laws related to the cultural, scientific and educational affairs, fifteen laws in the military field, twenty four laws in the financial field, seven laws related to pension and security affairs, two laws related to tourism, three laws related to penal sanctions, one law for sports federations, eight laws for religious affairs, two laws for the support of cooperative movement, five laws for medal awarding, eight laws for various ministries, nine laws and regulations for civil service affairs, four laws for municipalities, three laws for ports and aviation affairs, four laws for trade union organisations, three laws in the industrial field,

one law governing the planning affairs, five laws dealing with economic and trade affairs, three laws for social affairs, besides a large number of legislations governing International Agreements, executive power and National Assembly affairs.

The legal Codification Department issues a special bulletin and is due to publish a journal dealing with legal codification and consultations.

The Ministry's other achievements comprised the establishment of new courts of justice, legal inspection commission, etc.

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

The projects of the Ministry of Works and Housing cover the Iraqi territory from the extreme north to the extreme south, some of which have been completed others under construction and others in the process of implementation.

The finalised projects or those due to be finalised this year comprise 15 roads, bridges and other constructional projects, to be added to 13 roads and bridges projects under construction, and 35 projects pending commencement.

The Directorate General of Buildings, a department affiliated with the Ministry, is currently undertaking the construction of large projects. Among its achievements were the Medical City Building, the Planning Ministry and Board Building, Baghdad University building, the Central Prison building at Abu Ghraib. The building projects under construction comprise the Baghdad Guest House building, Basrah Tutorial Hospital, Mosul Republican Hospital, Scientific Research Centre in Jaderiyah, Sulaimaniyah Public Hospital, Rafidain Township Public Hospital, Ba'aqooba Public Hospital Hilla Public Hospital, Karbala Public Hospital, Nasseriyah Chest Diseases Hospital and Abu Ghraib Custom Warehouses.

Building projects in the stage of designing and preparation comprise Foreign Ministry Building, Ministry of Finance

Building, Customs Department Building, all of which are to be included in the Government Centre, Basrah University Building, Baghdad International Airport building as well as a large number of building due to house health sports, cultural and agricultural departments.

A large number of studies and statistical data have been compiled during the year on the building and construction projects to be undertaken by the Ministry in various parts of Iraq including the north. Twenty seven constructional projects are currently under consideration, for which the respective designs have been prepared.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

The Ministry of Information achieved impressive accomplishments during the third year of the Revolution within the framework of the guided socialist information adopted by the Ministry ever since the inception of the progressive July 17 Revolution.

On the cultural and ideological levels, the Ministry reflected exquisite keeness to sponsor and promote the progressive human ideological trends on the local, Arab and international levels, and open up a wideranging scope for the outspread of such trends through its press, magazines and periodicals and in various fields of specialization.

In the field of information, the Ministry endeavoured keenly to bolster the socialist trends and consolidate their practice in the official press organs and other media. To effect this, the Ministry relied on the principales of the Party and Revolution as a foundation stone for the guided revolutionary information.

The various information media resolved, in a concerted campaign since July 1970, following the acceptance by certain Arab regimes of the Rogers Plan, to accord a resolute support to the Palestinian resistance and popular liberation war as the only alternative to rejecting defeatism and submission and the only course to be followed towards the liberation of Palestine and restoration of the usurped Arab dignity. The information media exposed the motives behind the liquidatory and submissive schemes, both public and secret, and confirmed Iraq's categorical rejection thereof.

Through its versatile bodies and systems, the Ministry endeavoured to consolidate the concept of national unity in Iraq to serve as a robust foundation for the pan-Arab unity. The information media followed up the achievements of the progressive revolution in various fields and devoted considerable efforts to publicize the revolutionary accomplishments so as to acquaint the world with the progressive socialist development of Iraq.

Throughout this endeavour, the Ministry, proceeding towards the development of the technical radio and TV systems, concluded a number of agreements with the friendly countries. It renewed the printing and press system and developed the Iraqi News Agency system by introducing the most up-to-date technical apparatuses. Special attention was given to the development of tourism.

In the cultural field, the Ministry's activities were characterized during the third year by vigorous achievements. A number of regulations were enacted to the effect of developing the cultural movements in Iraq, notably in the field of music, ballet, folklore and fashion.

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Within the Plan Framework:
   Qadissiah Governorate, Eight projects.
   Baghdad Governorate, Six projects.
   Kerbala Governorate, Thirty-two projects.
   Thiqar Governorate, Twenty-five projects.
   Basrah Governorate, Sixteen projects.

Kirkuk Governorate, Fifteen projects.
Babylon Governorate, Ten projects.
Anbar Governorate, Eleven projects.
Dyala Governorate, Twenty-six projects.
Myssan Governorate, Six projects.
Wassit Governorate, Twenty projects.
Arbil Governorate, Six projects.
Nineveh Governorate, Twenty-seven projects.

2. Local Administration projects:
Nineveh Governorate, Eight projects.
Arbil Governorate, Thirteen porjects.
Dyala Governorate, Twenty-three projects.
Sulaimaniyah Governorate, Seven projects.
Kirkuk Governorate, Seventeen projects.
Babylon Governorate, Eighteen projects.
Anbar Governorate, Eleven projects.
Basrah Governorate, Twelve projects.

MINISTRY OF MUNICIPALITIES

The Ministry of Municipalities is one of the technical executive bodies responsible for developing the surroundings and environments of citizens, within the framework of the municipalities. The Ministry is, thus, in charge of extending direct services to the citizens with a view to providing a comfortable and prosperous life to the contemporary and forthcoming generations; this is carried out by means of town planning and other relative undertaking that are closely connected with the daily life of the people. The Ministry is also responsible for providing potable water and electricity to citizens, designing sewerage systems, excavating artisian wells, providing passenger transport services and recreation facilities, administraing fire service and taking all the necessary measures for the beauty, cleanliness and organization of cities, towns and villages.

The population of municpilities is a little more than 50 percent of total population of Iraq, and a steadily rising rate of increase is being registered as result of the continued immigration from the countryside to metropolitan areas, which is necessitating more extensive municipal services.

The following bodies are entrusted with the discharge of various technical and administrative obligations of the Ministry:

1. Directorate General of Municipalities:

This Directorate-General undertakes to bolster the relations between the municipality authority and citizens, with a view to bringing about a sort of balance between the duties and obligations of the municipality on the one hand and the citizens duties and obligations on the other, and also to consolidate the citizen's sense of responsibility to cooperate with one another in that direction. Special attention should be devoted to the proper utilization of information media for that purpose.

Number of Municipality units in Iraq is 250, with total budgetory allocations of ID. 15-16 million, disbursed on the provision of municipal services to citizens, implementation of road construction and coating projects, construction of rain water sewerage systems and construction of building and productive projects.

2 Direcorate General of Planning and Engineering:

This Directorate-General undertakes the prepartion of designs for the constructional development of every city or town, with due consideration to the economic and social constudies to serve as a link between national planning and town

It also undertakes the provision of regional planning studies to serve as a link between national plannig and town planning, with special emphasis on certain regional centres. From a combination between regional and national planning the general principles of urbanization should be made out.

In the field of town planning, the Directorate endeavours to draw up provisional and transitional designs for all Iraqi cities and towns (the first stage covers a period of five years).

So far 59 sectoral designs have been finalized, for several cities and towns, besides 30 basic designs and 34 other in the making process.

The Directorate-General also prepare the designs for roads and buildings in all municipalities, and extends technical advice on their implementation.

3. Directorate-General of Water and Electricity Projects:

It undertakes the implementation of water and electricity projects and excavation of artisian wells. Special concentration has been made in the implementation of water supply projects, in the urban areas, as 90 percent of such areas have already been provided with potable water supply projects.

The National Development Plan 1970-1974 envisaged a comprehensive scheme for the construction of water supply projects in rural areas and the countryside: The first stage of the said scheme which has already been commenced with envisages the implementation of water supply projects all over Iraq at an estimated cost of ID. 60 million. New projects in populous urban areas are also envisaged together with the expansion of the projects already in operation, so as to meet the large increases in population.

Number of beneficiaries from the water supply projects stood at about five million up to 1970, and total number of projects carried out under the national development plan until 1970 stood at 60, while 24 other projects are under implementation 17 of which are due to be completed this year.

There are also 19 projects under construction for town and villages and 19 other pending commencement with.

Eighty-eight municipal and 45 rural projects are to be carried out during the national development plan for the years 1970-1974, at a total cost of ID. 21 million.

The Directorate-General has also undertaken the provision of electric power to all parts of the Republic, except for Baghdad. An amount of ID. 6,750,000 has been allocated in the current national development plan for that purpose.

Thirty-three power stations have been built, 85 projects expanded, 2000 kilometres of cables extended within the frameworks of 313 networks and 350 villages electrified.

Work has been commenced with this year in the construction of 15 power stations, expansion of 23 projects and extension of 1500 kilometres of cables along 126 networks. Total disbursement are estimated at ID. 6.5 mlilion.

For the proposed projects an amount of ID. 11.5 million was allocated within the national development plan 1970-1974. Total beneficiaries from the electricity services is to reach 6 5 million by 1974, with the exclusion of Baghdad which is fed directly by the National Electricity Administration.

The Directorate-General is also undertaking the task of excavating the largest number possible of wells for irrigation, drinking and animal breeding purposes. The internal water

section is due to drill 500 wells in the next five years. The plan adopted by the Ministry aims at raising the number to 1800 wells within the said period, and the Directorate-General has recently imported modern excavators for this purpose.

4 Sewerage Administration:

It undertakes the installation and construction of sewerage networks on a large scale in Iraq, beginning with Baghdad. The construction costs are estimated at ID. 40 million, of which ID. 13 million has already been disbursed. Provisional studies have been conducted on the construction of sewage systems in a number cities and towns, some of which will be commenced with shortly.

5. Directorate-General of Water Supply Administration:

It undertakes the service of providing potable water and raw water to houses in Baghdad, the capital. The Administration is currently drawing up a comprehensive study on the requirements of the city for the next twenty five years. The current potable water supply capacity is 155 million gallon/day.

The raw water supply projects have so far covered 30 percent of Baghdad, and the Administration is due to double this proportion through the implementation of its projects.

6. Passenger Transport Service:

It undertakes passenger transport service within the capital, for the promotion of which it has drawn up a five year plan envisaging the addition of 985 more buses to the present number of 685 buses. The current transport capacity is 200 million passengers a year, with an estimated increase of 10 million passengers a year.

7. State Battery Manufacturing Company:

It was established with a joint capital of ID. 1000,000 by the Passenger Transport Service, the Industrial Bank and the Directorate-General of Planning and Engineering, for the production of various sizes of batteries. The Company's factory has actually been put into operation at an annual production capacity of 1200 thousand batteries, which can be increased to 200 thousand.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

The Ministry of Transport was established on the eve of the second anniversary of the glorious July 17 Revolution, thus rendering its 3rd achievements tantamount to its first year achievement.

In view of the fact that the Railways Administration is the largest establishment affiliated with the Ministry, it has received considerable attention.

The Ministry of Transport also devoted considerable attenion to the State Company for Land Transportation and adopted several initiatives towards forming up the nucleus of the land transport fleet.

The Iraqi Martime Transport Company and Iraqi Railways Administration were recently attached to the Ministry.

Following are details of the Ministry achievements according to the administrations and departments undertaking them:

A. Iraqi Railways Administration:

Baghdad-Margil-Um-Qasr guage line:

1. Installation and operation of equipments, machinery and electrical facilities.
2. Extension of sub-railway line to Daura Refinery.
3. Extension of sub-railway line to INOC centre of operation at Nukhaila.
4. Construction of Diwaniya, Sharifiya, Bat'ha, Sooq al-Shyoukh, Laqit and Rubaishiya stations.
5. Construction of power stations in Diwaniyaa, Sharifiya, Ghubaishiya, Artawi, Toba and Margil.
6 Construction of 16 houses in Margil for distribution to citizens entitled thereto.

Baghdad - Mosul - Rabi'a Railway Line:

1. Completion of various studies and plans for the railway line and bridges and stations for Mishraq sulphur line,
2. Extention of sub-railway line to liquid gases factory at Taji.

3. Extension of sub-railway line to the Hydro-electric station at Samarr'a.
4. Modification and expansion of the railway lines at Abbassiya, Imam Dour, Umm al-Amayim stations, prior to their inauguration on the commencement of sulphur transportation, to facilitate shunting of trains.
5. Construction of new pavilion at Mosul Railway Station.
6. Construction of railway dispensary at Wa'eliya Station.

Shalpiya Factories Development:

1. Construction of Diesel plant.
2. Construction of Locomotive Plant.

Miscellaneous Accomplished Works:

1. Purchase of 14 diesel locomotives from Czechoslovakia at a total cost of ID. 623,000, with a horse power of 650 each, for various transportation purposes.
2. Purchase of 60 Russian hopper wagon batchers to be operated on all lines.
3. Extension of sub-railway line to Kirkuk Sulphur Extraction Plant.

B. Iraqi Maritime Transport Company:

The Company had initially been in possession of two vessels, namely July 14 and Ramadhan 14. In 1962, the Company started its first regular marine line which extended from the Arab Gulf to northern European ports.

The company concluded an agreement with the Soviet Sudo import establishment for the building of four commercial vessels the loading capacity of which was 13600 tons each. The first vessel, namely Baghdad, was delivered on May 4, 1971, the second (Basrah) was scheduled in September 1971, and

the third (Babylon) and fourth (Sinbad) next year.

A contract was also signed with the Spanish shipbuilding establishment (Staliros) for the building of seven oil tankers the loading capacity of which was 35370 tons each. Four tankers, out of the above seven, namely Rumaila, Zubair, Ain Zala and Janbour, are currently in the final stages of construction; they are due to be delivered during next year.

The Company, on the other hand, is expanding its activities by opening new branches and training a specialized technical cadre to replace the foreign experts.

Iraqi Airways Administration:

In view of the prominent geographical situation of Iraq from the view point of connecting the East with the West, and the archaeological and civilizational heritage enjoyed by Mesopotamia, the Iraqi Government resolved in 1945 to establish the Iraqi Airways Administration, to serve as a small nucleus with a few airliners confined to internal air transport services. Therefore, a meagre development characterized the Administration which encountered several difficulties in the course of its activities.

Under the immortal July 17 Revolution and the guidance of the revolutionary leaders, notably the leader President Ahmed Hassan Al-Bakr, and by the efforts of the youthful elements at the Administration, the standard of its services was so developed as to render it capable of running an extensive network of airway lines connecting the following centres:

Baghdad, Basrah, Mosul. Kuwait, Bahrain, Karachi, Douba, Dhehran, Beirut, Damascus, Amman, Cairo, Teheran, New Delhi, Athens, Istanbul, Geneva, Vienna, Paris, Prague, London, Frankfort and Berlin.

The Administration is exerting considerable efforts towards expanding its airline network so as to cope with the development achieved by the leading airlines companies in the world.

Among the notable achievements of the Administration during the year were:

— The conclusion of the Joint-Fund Agreement with the German Democratic Republic.
— Appointment of a general agent for the Administration in Karachi with a special aviation bureau. The Administration empowered its operating agents in Lahore and Rawalpindi to undertake booking and other formalities. In fact, the bureau represents a publicity centre for Iraq as well as a source of ample resource through the attraction of passangers on Karachi-Baghdad-London Line.
— Opening of a special Iraqi Airways bureau in Geneva to undertake offering travel services to passengers.
— Opening of Iraqi Airways bureau in Kuwait which is currently operating in the most appropriate manner.
— Increasing the number of air trips to Damascus and Cairo from twice to three times a week.
— Starting daily, morning and evening, air trips to Mosul and Basrah, with a view to offering better services to Iraqi passengers.
— Increasing the number of air trips to Europe.
— Undertaking a comprhensive study for the expansion of airline network to the eastern countries.
— Preparing the connection of the Arab Gulf countries to the Iraqi airway lines.

Free Market:

The free market was opened at Baghdad International Airport on August 5, 1970, to cope with the development achieved in this field in Iraq, in line with the developments in the leading airports the world over. The best-quality domestic products, which have attracted the admiration of passengers, are supplied at the market together with duty-free imported commodities; this is all meant to render the most appropriate services to tourists and passengers. The market's management is keen to secure the approval for the sale of goods to the members of foreign diplomatic missions in Iraq and Iraqi diplomatic representations abroad, on equal footing with passengers leaving the country.

In view of the brisk activity of the market, it has been on service round the clock.

Passenger Services:

The table below shows the number of passengers on Baghdad-Basrah-Baghdad line:

Airlines taking off From Baghdad and International Airport.		Airliners taking off from Muthana Airport.	
Date	**Number**	**Date**	**Number**
Feb. 1970	555	Feb. 1971	1921
March	483	March 1971	1459
April 1970	808	April 1971	1800
Total	1864	Total	4680

The table below shows the development achieved by the Administration since the revolution:

Item	1967	1970
Passengers	79,938	135,520
Flight hours	4,899	8,302
Airmail	89,101	102,941
Distance	2,591,000	4,677,000

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